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JPRS L/9456

22 December 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 53/80)



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AUSTRALIA

NEW VICTORIA DRUG LAW DRAWS SHARP OPPOSITION

Criminologist's Views

Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 Oct 80 p 14

[Text]

New penalties for possession of marijuana being considered by the State Government are draconian and disproportionate, according to a leading criminologist.

The assistant director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, Dr David Biles, said yesterday it had been shown in other countries that harsh penalties had little impact on drug use.

Dr Biles said he found it astonishing that on one hand the report found that 5.7 per cent of children aged between 11 and 18 used marijuana and on the other recommended penalties of two years' jail or a \$5000 fine or both for possession of the drug.

The maximum penalty for the possession of marijuana should be \$20, he said. Dr Biles was commenting on a report of the inter-departmental working party on the drug problem in Victoria which was tabled in Parliament by the Premier, Mr Hamer, on Tuesday. Mr Hamer said he wanted to introduce the new laws as soon as possible.

Dr Biles said it was also worrying that a child who handed a person a quantity of marijuana could face 10 years jail and or a \$50,000 fine if it was found that he or she was guilty of trafficking.

The report also recommended that the penalty for the preparation, cultivation, sale or traffick-

ing of heroin or cocaine should increase to 25 years' jail or a \$200,000 fine or both. The present penalty is 15 years' jail or a fine of \$100,000 or both. "I would have thought that 15 years was ample," Dr Biles said. "The average time a person serves for murder in Victoria is 12 to 13 years."

Dr Biles said there was a tendency among middle-aged people to believe that the use of marijuana would lead to hard drug abuse. The report had failed to distinguish between soft and hard drugs. "Certainly 99.9 per cent of the people who take heroin have tried marijuana," he said. "But 99.9 per cent of people on metho once drank milk. It's the same logic."

The State Opposition spokesman on health matters, Mr Rorer, said yesterday that drug penalties were increased greatly four years ago but since then drug use had grown by 400 per cent.

The executive director of the Victorian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Mr Robert Barnes, yesterday welcomed the report but said that for legislation to be effective the police and the courts would have to co-operate. He said the penalties gave the judiciary the capacity to provide a real deterrent but added that people caught with small amounts of marijuana "should not be crucified".



Editorial Criticism

Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 Oct 80 p 13

[Editorial: "On the Drugs Treadmill"]

[Text]

IN announcing new measures to counter drug abuse, the State Government has locked itself even more firmly into the prohibitive, punitive approach of tougher law enforcement and harsher penalties. This is not surprising. It satisfies popular anxiety and indignation, and it persuades politicians and public that something useful is being done. It is easier to legislate than to ask why people turn to harmful drugs, and much less disconcerting than to confront the answers such an inquiry might produce. There is depressingly little evidence, however, that the tough law and order approach does much to solve the problem; on the contrary, there is evidence to suggest that it aggravates it. But the legislators and enforcers remain undeterred. In Australia the pattern seems to be following that of the United States: tough laws and high penalties, greater criminal organisation and police corruption, a wider spread of drug abuse, followed by tougher laws and higher penalties, and so on until the problem becomes increasingly entrenched and intractable.

The Government's latest proposals fall into two categories, one dealing with illegal drugs and the other with prescription drugs. They may be considered separately. The maximum penalty for trafficking in dangerous narcotics such as heroin and cocaine is to be increased from 15 years' imprisonment and/or a \$100,000 fine to 25 years' imprisonment and/or a \$200,000 fine. The penalties for possession are also greatly increased. The rationale for these

higher penalties, other than to bring them into line with those in New South Wales, is not explained. Perhaps they are intended to frighten off potential couriers and distributors. But deterrence depends more on certainty of detection and conviction than on the threat of dire punishment. The Commonwealth Royal Commissioner into drugs, Mr Justice Williams, observed: "It is a far greater deterrent that nine traffickers go to jail for five years each than that one is sentenced to jail for life". He also noted that the present approach of punishing drug dealers severely while showing relative leniency towards users was not logical, "because nearly all users are traffickers, albeit on a minor scale". Most heroin addicts can feed their habit only by selling to others, or by resorting to crime or prostitution. More effective law enforcement can, in fact, compound the problem, by raising the price of supplies and forcing addicts to push or steal or solicit all the more.

The Government plans to simplify the offence of trafficking, &c, in cannabis (marijuana) by fixing a single maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and/or a \$50,000 fine, regardless of the type or potency of the cannabis product. Even this penalty is out of all proportion to the known and supposed harmful effects of using cannabis, especially when compared with the enormous social costs of alcohol abuse. The introduction of a similar penalty specifically for the cultivation of a

### Crime Links Disputed

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 24 Oct 80 p 11

[Text]

Claims about drug use in Australia causing crime have been grossly exaggerated, according to a criminologist, Dr Grant Wardlaw.

Dr Wardlaw, a researcher with the Australian Institute of Criminology, told the Canberra conference that evidence suggested that most narcotics addicts had been involved in criminal activity before their addiction.

The conclusion was largely based on American data, he said, but there were indications that the position was similar in Australian society.

Studies in the past 20 years had found increasing percentages of drug users with pre-drug criminal records.

It appeared that before 1950 most drug offenders were non-criminal before addiction. Now the reverse was true.

One Australian study had found that nationally 37 per cent of cannabis

offenders and 46.89 per cent of narcotics offenders had criminal records before their first drug conviction.

The extent of criminality was greater for the users of addictive, expensive drugs than for cannabis users.

"This is not to deny that some unknown proportion of users are forced by the economics of prohibition policy to commit crimes to provide income for drug purchases," Dr Wardlaw said.

"However, the data indicates that in the Australian context claims about drug use causing crime have been grossly exaggerated."

Reports frequently appeared in the media suggesting that drug users were responsible for many crimes of violence, Dr Wardlaw said.

But with the exception of robbery most studies had shown that drug users were not likely to commit crimes against the person.

### Penalties 'Encourage Market'

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 24 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] Higher penalties for drug trafficking and greater efficiency in law enforcement tend to encourage rather than discourage the creation of illicit drug markets, an economist told the conference.

Dr Paul Luey, a lecturer in economics at the University of New England, said that not only had the criminal law prohibition not suppressed the trade, it had created an environment for illicit production and trafficking.

"Consumers cannot be controlled totally by the application of the law," he said.

"An individual's demand for an illicit drug takes account of the risk of apprehension and all the consequences that go with committing a criminal offence.

"He might want the drug so badly that the price is no object, that he would give up his other wants and he would steal to afford it."

As penalties increased and law-enforcement agencies became more efficient, traffickers would improve their distribution network and de-

velop new methods of transporting drugs.

Prohibition brought about additional problems associated with drug use, and had created a tax haven for illicit suppliers.

"There are no payroll and income taxes, no sales and excise taxes and no Customs duties," Dr Luey said.

As an alternative to prohibition Dr Luey suggested control, rather than suppression, of drugs.

"Economists would recommend a consumption tax as a means of controlling activity relating to consumption," he said.

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AUSTRALIA

CONFERENCE HEARS CRITICISM OF NEW DRUG LAW

Senator Baume's Remarks

Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] Canberra--Heavy legal sanctions against drugs were an extreme option in solving drug abuse, Senator Baume (Lib.), said yesterday.

Senator Baume, chairman of the Senate standing committee on social welfare, told a "drug trade and drug use" conference that the poor standard of debate about drug use in Australia had itself contributed to the level of drug taking. The debate about drugs had brought forward to extreme views: total permission for drugs and "heavy legal sanctions for breaking a strict prohibition."

Senator Baume was speaking the day after the Victorian Government announced new fines and jail terms for trafficking in hard drugs. He said we should ask ourselves why policy making was so difficult in all areas "except those which deal with the drugs about which we know and understand least."

"We are big on heroin and hash policy; we are weak on policy to deal with the legal drugs, as if being legal was in itself complete justification for laissez faire policies," he said.

"All people use drugs, and blanket moral protestations against their use are often hypocritical and almost never constructive." Senator Baume was only in favor of government intervention where private actions were clearly harmful to others.

"I support the right of the smoker in full possession of the facts to kill himself and of the State to offset the inevitable public costs with high excise--excise not for the revenue but to offset the public costs of smoking," he said.  
[as published]

Additional Views

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Oct 80 p 40

[Excerpt] The Commonwealth Health Department's senior medical adviser on alcohol and drugs, Dr L. Drew, told the conference that the fact that drug policy development in Australia was less advanced than could be desired should be no cause for surprise.

He said: "There is universal confusion concerning drug policies.

"There is no overall, well defined, rationally based policy and programme."

Dr Drew said that little was known about the patterns of drug use, the value of that use to individuals and the economic profit.

"In the absence of such an information base, community goals and government policy must predominantly reflect intuition, emotion and prejudice," he said.

"So far as harm is concerned it has been traditional to place the blame firmly on drugs, their availability and their pharmacology.

"In many cases drug use has been equated with drug problems.

"The evidence available...indicates that this is far from the truth."

Mr Pierre Stolz, of the Australian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, told the conference that all of the inquiries into drugs so far held in Australia had failed to study the many social control systems operating on drugs.

"This is a case where specialisation out of context can lead us astray," he said.

The terms of reference of the royal commission, into drugs had forshadowed its results because it addressed itself only to the question of illegal drugs and those legal drugs of dependence that entered the illegal market, he said.

The failure to broaden the inquiry to include other drugs and the failure to probe the philosophy, history and socioeconomic aspects of the cause and effect of dependence and trafficking had provided a document of limited use.

It did not help to establish an Australian strategy for the control of drug use and abuse.

Stolz Critique

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 23 Oct 80 p 11

[Text]

**CANBERRA. — All Australian drug inquiries had failed to study the many social control systems operating on drugs, a conference on drugs was told here yesterday.**

Mr Pierre Stolz of the Australian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence said the Australian Royal Commission into drugs foreshadowed its results as it addressed itself only to the question of illegal drugs and legal drugs of dependence which entered the illegal market.

"The purpose was only to make recommendations for adequate laws and law enforcement services," he said.

Mr Stolz said the failure to inquire into other drugs and probe the philosophy, history and socio-economic aspects of the cause and effect of dependence and trafficking resulted in a report of limited use.

It did not help establish an Australian strategy for the control of drug use and abuse.

Mr Stolz said the core of the problem was not the illegal distribution of drugs, nor was more effective enforcement of criminal sanctions the solution.

"This is an impossible task in Australia where much of our coast is unguarded. Our so-called drug problem does not warrant the expenditure this would require," he said.

Mr Stolz said Australia had the basic requirements for illicit drug trade: the market requirements of supply and de-

mand and enough corruption in law enforcement and political circles.

"With the end of the Vietnam war there was a consequent closing of a very profitable market — Australia became the target of drug syndicates," he said.

Prohibiting the import of drugs gave the traffickers preferential treatment — an exclusive market.

Mr Stolz said: "The more the traffickers are pursued by law enforcement groups the more sophisticated their operations will be. Money will buy the technology, the informers inside the law enforcement groups and even the politicians.

"Any suggestion of manufacturing and retailing the product in Australia will be resisted. As long as the community advocates prohibition, the trafficker will remain in business."

Mr Stolz said the risk a community took in making more drugs available could be only marginal in terms of increasing overall consumption.

"I believe that the community would reach a saturation point for lack of demand," he said.

"If I had to choose between the marketing skills of the government, which would have these illicit drugs under strict control in a legalised system and the marketing skills of the traffickers, I would choose the government."

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AUSTRALIA

LETTUCE EXTRACT ON SALE, GIVES 'OPIUM HIGH'

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 23 Oct 80 p 26

[Text]

ADELAIDE. — A lettuce-based extract which can be sniffed or smoked is on sale in Adelaide as an alternative to Indian Hemp and Hashish.

The substance is alleged to have an effect similar to a mild opium "high" but not to contravene any state or federal laws. But a botanist contacted yesterday said the claims were doubtful and police said they were looking into the matter.

The substance, called Lettuce Opium, went on sale about a week ago at 11 shops.

It is being distributed by Herba-High of Parkholme, South Australia, and costs \$7.50 for 1.5 grams.

Herba-High manager, Mr Brad Stafford, said yesterday South Australia was the first state where the substance had been sold. It probably would go on sale in Victoria and New South Wales on Saturday.

He said about 240 packets had been sold to "all sorts of people" in Adelaide. "I believe it is an ideal product for when you want to smoke socially with people but don't want to break the law," he said.

The amount in a packet was enough for "five good smokes" using a special pipe or "a couple" of rolled joints. It would be as "strong" as commercial -grade hashish, but affected the body differently to create an "opium high effect."

Asked about the price in relation to the amount sold, he said: "What other product can you buy that gets you stoned for \$7.50? A deal of grass is going to cost you at least \$30 and a block of hashish the same size would be about that price."

The botanist said the substance was unlikely to have the described effect. "If it was smoked, I'd be surprised that it would have any effect at all," he said. "It's probably psychological."

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AUSTRALIA

YOUTH ALLEGES HE WAS USED IN MORPHINE SALE

Trial Testimony

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 24 Oct 80 p 25

[Text] A man enlisted a 17-year-old boy to help sell 50 grams of morphine at the Entertainment Centre car-park in June, it was alleged in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The boy involved--Michael John Dewsbury, of Walcott Street, Mt Lawley--told the jury that he had concealed the two packets of morphine in his boots while the man waited nearby.

Mr J. R. McKechnie, for the crown, said that Michael Cain Howlett (25), silver-smith, now of Waterloo Crescent, East Perth, formerly of Leighton, had been watching Dewsbury attempt to make the sale to two men.

Howlett has pleaded not guilty of two counts of supplying a quantity of morphine to another at Leighton on June 20 this year.

Information

Mr McKechnie said that detectives had received information about the alleged transaction in the Entertainment Centre car park. While they were arresting Dewsbury they had noticed the accused watching nearby.

Dewsbury was placed on probation in the Supreme Court last month for intent to sell or supply heroin.

Detectives told the court yesterday that Dewsbury had named Howlett as his supplier.

They had arrested Howlett at his Leighton home where, they alleged he confessed.

Dewsbury said he had arranged with Howlett to sell the morphine, which at the time they thought was heroin, for \$8000. He was to receive \$500 for his part in the transaction.

Howlett alleged in court that he was beaten and tortured by detectives and forced to make a false confession.

After being stripped naked and having a wet towel held over his face he was frightened, he said, and when told to make a statement he had been willing to write out anything the detectives told him to.

#### Bodyguard

Howlett said he knew nothing about the morphine but said that Dewsbury came to his house that night and offered him \$100 to act as a bodyguard during what he thought was to be a cannabis transaction.

Earlier Dewsbury told the court that he had previously set up drug transactions before. He had used heroin 15 or 20 times before his arrest.

He arranged on the night of the arrest to sell heroin to two men, he said. He went to Howlett's home to pick up the drugs and returned with Howlett to the Entertainment Centre to make the transaction.

The trial will continue today.

#### Guilty Verdict

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 25 Oct 80 p 7

[Excerpts] There was no evidence that a man had been corrupting a 17-year-old boy who he allegedly used to complete a drug transaction, a defence lawyer said yesterday.

Mr J. Eller was speaking in the Supreme Court yesterday in mitigation for Michael Cain Howlett (25), who had just been found guilty of two counts of supplying morphine. [as published]

Mr Eller said that the evidence showed the boy who allegedly made the transaction for Howlett had experience in the drug scene, while Howlett did not.

Mr Eller said that the boy, Michael John Dewsbury, of Walcott Street, Mt Lawley had admitted making similar transactions before and to having used heroin 15 or 20 times prior to his arrest.

The jury yesterday took three hours to find Howlett, silversmith, now of Waterloo Crescent, East Perth, formerly of Leighton, guilty of supplying 50 grams of morphine to another person at Leighton on June 20 this year.

It was alleged during the trial that Howlett had sent Dewsbury to the Entertainment Centre with a sample of the drug for a prospective buyer.

The crown alleged that Howlett and Dewsbury had later returned to the centre with the rest of the 50 grams wrapped in two chocolate wrappers.

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AUSTRALIA

ZAMBAGLIONE TRIED TO BRIBE POLICE, COURT TOLD

Melbourne THE AGE in English 30 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpt]

A man allegedly involved in a heroin conspiracy had offered to give two drug squad police \$50,000 each if they substituted milk sugar for heroin, the Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Detective Senior Constable Brian James Nankervis, of the drug bureau, said the offer was made to him and another officer by Antonio Zampaglione. He said Mr Zampaglione also offered to help him find 75 kilos of heroin hidden in a Sydney warehouse, if he got bail.

Mr Nankervis was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Zampaglione and four others who have pleaded not guilty to charges involving conspiracy to import prohibited goods and possession of prohibited goods.

Mr Nankervis said he was in an unmarked police car on 30 October last year when he intercepted a Falcon with Mr Zampaglione, his brother, Salvatore, and Mr David Jewell in it, in the car park of the Safeway store at Seaford.

He said two bags containing heroin were found under the car and a further eight packets of

heroin were found in Mr Zampaglione's house at Frankston later that day. Mr Nankervis said the Seaford raid followed information given to the police.

Mr Nankervis said he interviewed Mr Zampaglione, who maintained his innocence and denied any knowledge of the white powder in the plastic bags. Mr Zampaglione had allegedly said that the first time he had seen the bags of powder was when he was shown them by police at the Frankston police station that night. Mr Nankervis said that after Mr Zampaglione signed a record of the interview, "we had a conversation where a deal was discussed".

"He suggested to me that the heroin was worth \$50,000, and that I could keep the heroin, and he would have a vehicle pull up outside the Frankston police station in 10 minutes with that amount of money in it," Mr Nankervis said. "I said, 'hang on, what do I have to do to get that,' and he said, 'all you've got to do is swap the heroin for milk sugar'. He said it had been done before. I asked him who had done it before, and he said, 'the narcs'."

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

BAN ON PHARMACEUTICALS--Western Australia has become the first State to adopt new legislation banning the public from having direct access to Schedule Three drugs in pharmacies. Preparations such as cold and cough medicines, insulin, inhalers and packs of codeine must be sold under the supervision of pharmacy staff. They must not be displayed on supermarket-style shelves. In addition, three drugs formerly bought freely over the counter now must be signed for by customers. These are butyl nitrite, a sex stimulant, amyl nitrite, used by angina sufferers, and the sedative chloral hydrate. The legislation was recommended by the National Health and Research Council. [Text] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Oct 80 p 2]

HEROIN FOR CANCER--The Federal and State Governments were taking steps to legalise the use of heroin for people dying of cancer, the New South Wales Minister for Health, Mr Stewart, said yesterday. He told State Parliament that the proposed legislation would allow the use of heroin in an injectable form for patients in five big teaching hospitals in NSW. The hospitals would be Westmead, Royal North Shore, Prince of Wales, Royal Newcastle and Royal Prince Alfred. The heads of the cancer department in each would be the only people able to order the treatment. The director of the section which treats cancer by radiation at Westmead Hospital, Professor Allan Langlands, said the reintroduction of heroin would be "highly desirable." Medical use of heroin was banned in Australia in 1956. Mr Stewart said other hospitals had asked him to consider giving them permission to use the drug. [Excerpts][Melbourne THE AGE in English 24 Oct 80 p 3]

AUTO SEARCHES QUESTIONED--The State Opposition has received reports of police in the North searching cars for drugs, the ALP spokesman on police matters, Mr T.H. Jones (Collie), has said. In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, Mr Jones asked the Minister for Police, Mr Hassell, if the reports were true. Mr Hassell said he was not aware of such searches. Outside Parliament Mr Jones said he was not happy with Mr Hassell's answer and would be investigating the reports. He would ask more questions in Parliament, possibly next week. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 24 Oct 80 p 29]

NEW DRUG SQUAD--A permanent drug squad would be established in north Queensland, the Police Commissioner, Mr Terry Lewis, said yesterday. Police Department officials said that initially the squad would be only two men, but it was likely to be expanded later. The establishment of the squad coincides with the transfer to Cairns in December of the head of the Metropolitan Criminal Investigation Branch, Det. Supt. Tong Murphy. When Det. Supt. Murphy's transfer was announced

earlier this month, it was suggested that the Police Department would use his investigative and organisational skill to set up a drug-fighting squad in the far north. Until now, drug matters in north Queensland have been handled by detectives attached to CIB stations in the north. For drug raids and major offences, Brisbane drug squad officers have flown to the north. The Brisbane drug squad has had several undercover detectives working in the north. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 28 Oct 80 p 3]

ANTISMUGGLING ACTIONS-- Canberra: The Customs Bureau has advertised for staff to help form a new intelligence unit to crack down on smuggling. The unit will combine the intelligence-gathering sections of several customs areas into a single operation. The bureau is also to get a new computer to coordinate its activities. It will replace the three now in service. A senior customs official said yesterday that the new computer, for which tenders had been called, could be expected to cost about \$10 million. The latest Commonwealth Gazette carries notices for experienced intelligence staff to run the new unit. Salaries range from \$26,572 for the unit's Canberra-based director to between \$24,900 and \$20,724 for heads of State offices. The official said that the unit would make full use of the expert staff within the Customs Department. The advertisements were to "see what is in the market place." The areas from which applications could probably be expected would include the armed services and the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation. The unit is the first major initiative to come out of the recommendations of the Williams royal commission into drugs. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 28 Oct 80 p 21]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

TAUNGGYI HEROIN SEIZURE--A narcotic drug suppression team of the Shan State People's Police Force, acting on a tipoff, waited on the junction of Zawtika and Nyaungbin Streets and searched Daw Linle Myint of Thirimingala Street in Taunggyi on 31 October. The team found a package of heroin, worth 8,000 kyats, hidden in a basket. A search of Daw Linle Myint's residence yielded a penicillin bottle containing heroin, which was hidden under a pillow of her son-in-law Aik Yone Sein, and 1 kg of heroin, worth 90,000 kyats, hidden in a cupboard. It was admitted that the heroin was sold by driver Maung Than Tun, alias Maung Pu, and Aik Aung of the Timber Board. They, along with Daw Linle Myint and Aik Yone Sein, were arrested and charged under sections 6.B, 7.B, 10.B and 14.D of the Narcotics Drugs Law. [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 5 Nov 80 p 6 BK]

IMPRISONMENT FOR POSSESSING OPIUM--The Yesagyo Township People's Court on 31 October sentenced Kyaw Hlaing and Bo Ye of Gaunggwe village, Myingyan township, to 5 years imprisonment with hard labor after they were found guilty as charged under Section 6.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. Kyaw Hlaing and Bo Ye were arrested with a small amount of opium and some opium smoking equipment by a police force near Pakangyi village, Kesagyo township. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 8 Nov 80 p 5 BK]

HEROIN SEIZURE IN TAMU--On 8 October, people's councilors of Zaydan ward in Tamu, Sagaing Division, and police personnel searched Ma Kyin No, 20, of ward No 3 and found a penicillin bottle containing 2 gms of heroin and an empty penicillin bottle with traces of heroin. Ma Kyin No was charged under Sections 6.B and 10.B of the Narcotic Drugs Law. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 14 Nov 80 p 6 BK]

POLICE ARREST OPIUM USERS--On 8 November, a police squad from Chatthin raided Kaingma village and arrested six persons who were smoking opium. Opium smoking paraphernalia and 40 ticals [1 tical equals about 0.36 pounds] of opium were seized from them. A similar police raid on Kotaungbo village netted a small amount of opium. Seven persons smoking opium were also arrested. [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 14 Nov 80 p 6 BK]

REHABILITATION CENTER--A vocational training school, which is part of the rehabilitation program for drug addicts, was inaugurated in Keng Tung on 12 November. Present at the ceremony were Shan State party and council officials and the representative of the United Nations Narcotics Control program. [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 17 Nov 80 p 4 BK]

RANGOON REHABILITATION CENTER--"A ceremony to inaugurate a rehabilitation and training center for drug addicts was held at 1000 today in the compound of the Rangoon Psychiatric Hospital. Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Welfare U Pau Khan Thang officiated at the ceremony and gave a speech." [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Nov 80 BK]

HEROIN SEIZED IN YEDASHE--Yedashe, 12 Nov--Upon receiving information from a person that heroin deals are being made at the residence of Ko Chit Tin in ward No 3 of Yedashe, a police squad from Yedashe city police force with Inspector U Saw Lwin, region-in-charge Lance Corporal Aung Khin and Lance Corporal Than Htay, on 9 November searched Ko Chit Tin's residence and found 1.6 kg of heroin worth more than 100,000 kyat hidden in 2 bottles. Ko Chit Tin was arrested and charged under Sections 6.B, 10.B and 11 of the Narcotics Drugs Law. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 16 Nov 80 p 6 BK]

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN ANTINARCOTICS BATTLE REPORTED

Cooperation From Public

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Nov 80 p 14

[Text]

Hongkong is one of the few places in the world to achieve substantial success in combating the narcotics problem.

And the secret lies in the co-operation between the public and the Government, the chairman of the preventive education and publicity sub-committee of the Action Committee Against Narcotics, Mr Karl Stumpf, told a press conference yesterday.

"The anti-narcotics campaigns succeeded in getting community participation and involvement — which is the reason the problem is put under control," he said.

A three-week campaign, to be launched tomorrow in the Yaumati District, costing \$120,000 and involving community leaders, thousands of residents and various Government departments is "a visible proof and demonstration," he said.

"The answer to drug abuse lies not so much in medication, but in the building up of a person's own resources to become resistant

to drug abuse," he said.

And an ever increasing emphasis on primary prevention and early intervention is needed to educate and to bring awareness to the public about the "public health problem."

Mr Stumpf said available activities and alternative involvements are important in combating the problem.

"More than 20 years of working in this field have convinced me quite firmly that drug abuse will diminish as other more satisfying means of fulfilling essential human needs become available.

"Much of these human deficiencies can be met if we succeed in mobilising the hidden and latent resources of our various communities," he said.

Government figures show that of the 35,000-odd drug addicts in Hongkong, only four per cent are under the age of 21.

The number of young addicts is also dropping considerably.

Illegal Immigrant Addicts

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Nov 80 p 10

[Text]

Hongkong's overcrowded living environment could turn immigrants from China to drugs, the consultant of the Hongkong Christian Service, Mr Karl Stumpf, warned yesterday.

He said that the vast influx of people, mostly from small towns or rural areas of Guangdong, has produced a population whose traditional ways of life sharply contrast with the urbanised, Westernised mode of living prevailing in Hongkong.

"Those who cannot adjust

readily to the urban, overcrowded conditions may tend to seek forms of escape of which drug-taking is just one.

"Addiction, the ultimate stage of the desire for immediate gratification of wants, thrives in an atmosphere of uncertainty and pressure for quick returns."

Mr Stumpf said density of population tends to create a social environment which with its vibrating mass of humanity around, seems to prevent rather than to foster a genuine sense of social responsibility.

At the same time, he said,

it puts a premium on leisure activities which are quiet, take up little space and do not disturb neighbours.

Mr Stumpf said the poorer section of the population may be misled to believe that drug-taking is a cheap and effective leisure activity.

"It seems to provide the easiest form of escape from the pressures of population, rapid change and uncertainty after one has faced them throughout the day."

He said large families found it difficult to provide outlets for their children.

"More important still is the inability of the senior members of the family to instruct the young generation in the proper adaptation to a situation which they do not themselves understand.

"In other words, the experience of the last generation is of less and less value in helping the present generation to adjust to the ever changing environment.

"Hongkong therefore still faces the vital task of building a community from an amorphous population."

Mr Stumpf said that in whatever direction we look to find the answers to this most complicated and complex social disease, the fact remains that narcotic addiction is a major hazard to the person who becomes an addict and a burden — if not a danger — to his community.

Mr Stumpf said drug taking frequently begins in adolescence and dwindles out in the late 40s.

"One cannot overlook the fact that the addiction period covers a man's most active sexual years.

"It is certain that the addict's life does not include normal sexuality. . . and that the addict avoids situations which involve sexuality, social responsibility and genuine human relationship," he said.

The seminar *Social Aspects of Drug Addiction*, organised by the Council of Social Services, is part of the World Health Organisation Training Course on the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent people.

Another speaker, Mr James Ch'ien, said the relapse rate of drug addicts is universally high — often in

the region of 90 per cent — and is applicable in Hongkong.

However, while most patients relapse, some remain abstinent and the causes of this variation could very well hold the secrets of improving the art of treatment, he said.

Also speaking in the seminar yesterday was the social services secretary of the Salvation Army, Major Glen Gilden.

He said "drugs developed to treat addicts seem always to result in another drug addiction. Sometimes methadone seems as addictive as the initial drug."

He pointed out that the most damaging effect of drug addiction is "the heartache, the waste of money, the waste of lives, the numerous almost invisible other sufferings among friends and family members of the addict."

#### Effect of Social Pressures

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Nov 80 p 18

[Text]

It is not enough to cut off the supply of narcotics, we must also seek to reduce the market for drugs by preventing our young people from resorting to them, said the Chief Justice Sir Denys Roberts yesterday.

Sir Denys was speaking at the opening ceremony of the Yaumati District Anti-Narcotic Campaign at Kowloon Park.

He said that people become drug addicts for a variety of reasons, such as poor education, an unhappy family life, an unsatisfactory environment, the pressures and frustrations of crowded urban life and weakness of personality.

"As long as these factors exist in our society, as they may be expected to continue to do, those who fail to stand up to them are likely to be tempted to take drugs, which appear to offer a temporary means of escape from the harsh realities of life," he said.

Sir Denys also noted that Hongkong's fight against drug trafficking and abuse had achieved considerable success both within the Government and outside in the past years.

He said that there was a sharp drop in the number of people convicted of minor drug offences in the courts from a high of 16,200 in 1974 to 3,600 last year and the percentage of prisoners convicted of drug offences fell from 27 per cent in 1976 to 18 per cent last year.

"The figures suggest that we may claim, with some confidence, that Hongkong's drug problem has been contained, probably for the first time since the end of the war," he said.

"A potent factor in this success has been the replacement of public apathy, so evident some years ago, by an active interest and involvement.

"Much of the credit for this must go to the many community leaders who have given so much of their time, their energies and their resources to publicise and promote the anti-narcotics cause."

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

LONG-SOUGHT DRUG SMUGGLER ARRESTED, SENTENCED

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Nov 80 p 18

[Excerpt]

A man who ran away when about to be arrested for smuggling dangerous drugs from Bangkok was caught four years later when he went to the Immigration Department to have his travel documents renewed, a High Court judge was told yesterday.

Henry Kwan Yuen-ming (39) ran away from the Kai Tak airport baggage examining counter as customs officers were checking his luggage on his return from Bangkok on March 28, 1976.

He was not arrested until March 11 when he went to the Yuen Long immigration office.

His name was on the wanted list.

Kwan yesterday pleaded guilty to possessing 24 morphine blocks weighing 683.2

grams and morphine mixture weighing 347.5 grams for unlawful trafficking.

He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

The retail value of the drugs seized was then worth between \$109,000 and \$150,000.

Crown counsel G. J. Plowman told Mr. Justice O'Connor the drugs were concealed in six large tins of dried meat.

Kwan had previous convictions for dangerous drugs offences, and in 1967 he was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

He had once worked for Ng Sik-ho, alias Pei Ho, who was once known as the "Drug King." Ng is now serving a long term of imprisonment.

CS0: 5320



HONG KONG

## USE OF SOFT DRUGS AMONG YOUNG WOMEN INCREASING

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Nov 80 pp 22-23

[Article compiled by Halima Guterres in the column "Monday Focus"]

[Text]

There are indications that the use of soft drugs among teenagers and young adults is on the rise, warns the superintendent of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Mr James Chien.

And what is more disturbing, an increasing number of young women coming forward for treatment have admitted to "poly-drug abuse," taking not only heroin but also soft drugs like tranquillisers and sedatives.

"There is no evidence to suggest that it has reached epidemic proportions like heroin but we have received warning signs that the use of synthetic drugs is spreading," Mr Chien said.

"It is an emerging problem and we should be alert to it and try to nip it in the bud," he said.

He called on the Government to pay greater attention to the problem of female addiction and to revamp its preventive education and publicity programmes to spread the anti-drug message specifically to women.

The use of soft drugs is most common among bar girls, prostitutes and dance hostesses, he said.

And feedback from out-reaching social workers also suggests that they are coming across more students and school dropouts who are taking soft drugs.

Last month police seized 10,000 barbiturate pills from a group of secondary students.

"What is frightening is that these young people do not perceive synthetic drugs to be dangerous," Mr Chien said.

"Social workers have also reported that young people are taking synthetic drugs together with beer or other forms of alcohol without realising the danger," he said.

Mr Chien said the trend towards increased use of synthetic drugs first came to the notice of SARDA about three years ago and it has been increasing slowly but steadily.

In recent months local drug experts have been spreading the message that Hongkong is making headway in the battle against drugs.

And in his opening address to the Legislative Council, the Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose, pointed to the apparent paradox for while juvenile crime had risen significantly juvenile addiction had decreased.

"Between 1973 and 1979, the number of addicts under 21 years of age admitted to the Prisons Department Drug Addiction Treatment Centres, and to the voluntary centre at Shek Kwu Chau, declined by 66 per cent and 72 per cent respectively, so that at present minors account for only four per cent of inmates in drug addiction treatment centres and two per cent of those being treated in

Shek Kwu Chau," Sir Murray said.

While this is welcome news Mr Chien cautioned against complacency.

"The overall figure of drug abuse had declined over the last few years particularly among young men.

"But at the same time we have witnessed an increase in the number of young women turning to drugs," he said.

For despite the relatively small proportion of women among our 40,000-strong addict population, the number of newly identified female addicts has been increasing at a faster rate than males.

Figures from the Government's Central Registry of Drug Addicts for the first six months of the year show that while 17.5 per cent of the newly known women addicts were in the 15 to 19 age group, the corresponding figure for men was only 8.4 per cent.

Last year 25 per cent of the newly identified women addicts were in the 15 to 19 age group. The corresponding figure for men was only 10.4 per cent.

Statistics for the 20 to 24 age group reflects the same picture.

Admission figures from SARDA also tell the same story.

The proportion of young women under the age of 24 who were treated last year was 37.6 per cent — a significant rise from the 10

years ago when girls of this age group only made up 8.7 per cent of total female admission.

In comparison the number of young male addicts treated has dropped from 27.6 per cent in 1969 to 16.5 per cent last year.

Mr Chien attributes this trend to the fact that the majority of women addicts are bar girls and prostitutes whose incomes have cushioned them against the record rises in heroin prices between 1978 and early this year.

But apart from the fact that female addicts are rising at a faster rate an increasing number of them are "poly-drug abusers," using synthetic drugs in addition to heroin.

The records of SARDA — a voluntary agency which offers in-patient treatment and rehabilitation services to drug abusers on a voluntary basis — shows that 35 per cent of the 85 women admitted for treatment last year admitted to using synthetic drugs as well as heroin.

"The actual number could in fact be much higher because some of the women may not have bothered to tell us they were also using soft drugs since they do not consider it a problem."

In comparison only about one to two per cent of the 2,169 men admitted to SARDA's Shek Kwu Chau centre for treatment were multiple-drug users.

He said the most popular kinds of soft drugs being taken now include the tranquilliser Methaqualon, nicknamed "qualuud," better known to local people as "fat tak."

Another type of synthetic drug that is popular is the sedative Seconal which if taken in small doses and coupled with carbonated soft drinks gives a kick.

This is widely known as "Hongkong LSD."

The use of marijuana however seems to be restricted more to a small group of expatriates and the more Westernised Chinese who have their own international connections for supplies, he said.

Poly-drug abuse makes the detoxification process far more difficult and lengthy, Dr Chien said.

"The trouble is there's a popular misconception that soft drugs are not harmful and they are regarded particularly among bar girls as just playthings and part of the socialisation process.

"The truth is of course that you can develop both physical and mental addiction to stimulants, tranquillisers and in fact all drugs that are abused," he said.

Dr Chien believes that part of the reason for the misconception stems from the Chinese translation of the word for drugs, "dook bun," which means opiates such as morphine, heroin.

This had led to the myth that synthetic drugs or non-

opiates such as sedatives, tranquillisers, amphetamines or barbiturates are non-addictive.

Mr Chien believes that these new trends should be countered by a fresh approach in preventive education and publicity.

"Right now most of the publicity seem to be directed mainly towards persuading non-drug users and usually boys not to take up the heroin habit.

"But in view of changing trends, more should be done to spread the anti-drug message specifically to women and although heroin is still the primary drug of abuse in Hongkong, some effort should be made to warn the community about the dangers of synthetic drugs," said Mr Chien.

"We should also aim for early identification so that the novice drug taker can be given help and treatment before the habit really sets in," he said.

But more seminars and training courses are needed to help familiarise frontline social workers — particularly school social workers — with the problem which is still new to many of them, he said.

"At present many of them know so little about synthetic drugs that some social workers have told me they do not even fully understand the terminology used by young drug abusers and therefore find it difficult to discuss the issue with them," Mr Chien said.

CS0: 5320

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

DRUG RAID STATISTICS--Police action against vice perpetrators led to 2,890 raids on illegal gambling establishments, vice dens and drugs divans last month. On the anti-drugs front, 428 people were rounded up during 1,096 raids on the premises and street search operations, a police spokesman said. Drugs seized included 1.58 kilograms of heroin, 531 grams of opium and a small quantity of morphine. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Nov 80 p 27]

DRUG ABUSE WORKSHOPS--Workshops on drug abuse are being planned for secondary students to acquaint them with the seriousness of the problem in Hongkong. A team comprising a medical doctor, police inspector and prison officer will visit schools to give talks on the effects, treatment, rehabilitation and legal implications of drug abuse. Organiser of the workshops is the Drug Abuse Sub-Committee of the Hongkong Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Nov 80 p 26]

THAI NATIONAL SENTENCED--Thai national Jang Are Fong (19) was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment by Mr Justice O'Connor yesterday for possessing heroin for unlawful trafficking. Jang was arrested on February 5, and police found polythene bags containing 4½ kilos of heroin in a flat in Ferry Street, Yaumati, where Jang had stayed since October last year. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Nov 80 p 8]

TEACHER SENTENCED--A primary school teacher, Yau Lai-hing (55), was sentenced to six years' imprisonment by Mr Justice Baber in the High Court yesterday after she was found guilty by a jury of possessing \$500,000 worth of dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. She had denied possessing 1,001.51 grams of a mixture of salts of esters of morphine at her home on April 23, claiming that the drugs probably belonged to her husband. [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Nov 80 p 11]

HEROIN SEIZURE--Police last night raided a flat in Ngau Tau Kok and arrested a man and a woman in connection with dangerous drugs offences. Officers of the Special Duty Squad of Kun Tong police station also seized 550 grams of No 3 heroin and 450 grams of caffeine at the flat in Shun Lee estate. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Nov 80 p 12]

CSO: 5320

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

WHO PROJECTION UNACCEPTABLE--Deputy Home Affairs Minister Encik Sanusi Janid has stated that the government does not accept the World Health Organization's projection that there are 400,000 narcotics addicts in Malaysia. He said that according to the WHO formula, for every known drug addict there are 10 unknown ones. He said that the formula does not reflect the true situation of the drug menace in the country and that it cannot be said that the antidrug campaigns have failed to counter the menace. He noted that between 1970 and 1979 the government has seized 11,000 kg of opium, 504 kg of morphine, 452 kg of heroin and 9,000 kg of ganja. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Oct 80 p 6]

FUND.REQUEST--Pemadam will ask the federal government for M\$ 60 million to finance its antidrug campaign over the next 5 years. Pemadam National Chairman Datuk Rais Yatim said that M\$ 1.8 million already has been approved for for the Federal Territory's drug rehabilitation center at Sungai Besi, which will cost a total of M\$ 2.5 million. The United Nations has made a grant of \$60,000 for aids and equipment for rehabilitation work. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Oct 80 p 12]

HEROIN SENTENCE--Ng Hai Sun, 37, a hawker, was sentenced to 4 years jail and six strokes of the rotan by the Sessions Court today. He was found guilty of possessing 6.12 grams of heroin at a house on Jalan Imbi in Kuala Lumpur on 28 August. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Oct 80 p 13]

REHABILITATION CENTERS--Welfare Services Minister Datin Paduka Hajjah Aishah said today that two more drug rehabilitation centers will be set up at Muar and Sungai Patani. Other centers are located at Kuala Kubu Baru, Besut, Tampol and Bukit Mertajam. This will provide facilities for the treatment of 1,400 addicts. A total of 4,300 addicts have gone through the rehabilitation program, but not all can be considered as cured. [Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Oct 80 p 9]

DRUG ARRESTS--Assistant Commissioner Zaman Khan said today that police in the state of Negri Sembilan have arrested 1,056 drug addicts and pushers since 1976. Police also seized 1,303 grams of heroin and 25 grams of morphine, which could be used for 278,530 shots. He said that 17,700 grams of opium and 1,133 grams of ganja also were seized during the period. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Oct 80 p 10]

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

MP CRITICIZES DRUG MISUSE BILL AS INEFFECTIVE

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 20 Nov 80 p 6

Text The Misuse of Drugs Amendment Bill was just a nice piece of window dressing that would not concern the Mr Bigs of the New Zealand drug world, said Auckland Central MP Mr Richard Prebble during the second reading of the Bill at Parliament last night.

Mr Prebble said that while the Opposition supported the Bill they did not accept that the confiscation of vehicles used in the commission of drugs offences (as provided for by the Bill) would solve the drug problems faced by New Zealand.

Mr Prebble called for positive action and effective legislation.

He said the people who would be caught and affected by the provisions of the Bill would not be the Mr Bigs, but drug addicts who were being blackmailed into running drugs.

Mr Prebble said that although some senior members of the Mr Asia drug group had been caught, there were still senior members of the group, and the lawyers and accountants who helped them, in New Zealand.

There were loud cries of "name them" from the Government benches and the Speaker of the House (Sir Richard Harrison) in-

tervened to remind members of the responsibilities they had when naming people in the House.

Mr Prebble did not name anyone but warned that there were indications that the drying up of heroin supplies was only temporary, and that reports suggested a new drug syndicate could be set up.

It was a mistake, he said, for the House to suggest that because the Government was taking a hard line on drugs, everything was under control.

Mr Prebble said proper programmes for rehabilitation of drug addicts were needed. An open policy, such as that in the United States, where big drug dealers were named, was also needed.

Government MP Mr Geoff Thompson (Horo-whenua) said the Bill confirmed the Government's tough line in respect of drug dealers and users.

It was estimated that one person died every week as a result of drug abuse, he said.

Mr Thompson said that although barbiturates were the hard drugs in most common use in New Zealand, there was a danger of greater use of heroin and there was a need for tight surveillance.

"The Bill means that serious drug dealers and users can be prosecuted well after the event and in terms of the forfeiture of vehicles it's going to hit these criminals in the pocket."

The Bill did not attract a lot of public interest during its select committee stages except from those who wanted to use submissions on the Bill as a platform to air their views, he said.

Justice Minister Jim McLay said the Government did not claim that this Bill by itself would prevent the re-establishment of the Mr Asia drug ring.

The National Government had brought down tough legislation to deal with a tough problem. Laws already on the statute books and policing procedures were sufficient to stop a new drug syndicate, he said.

There was no doubt, he said, that the Government was taking a hard line on those who supplied hard drugs.

He said there was no Member of the House who was more given to extravagant claims than the Member for Auckland Central.

He said this was a small but important Bill that he believed would be effective against drug dealing. It provided mainly for the Courts to order forfeiture of vehicles or conveyances used in the commission of a drug offence, and it also dropped the time limit in which a person could be prosecuted for drug offences.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

BOOKS ON DRUGS--Drugs are pushing violence into third place after sex as the topics most often dealt with by the Indecent Publications Tribunal. An officer for the tribunal said in Wellington yesterday that books on prohibited drugs, produced by "sub-cultures" in the United States and Britain, were beginning to percolate through to New Zealand. The books were imported privately and confiscated by the Customs Department, she said. [Excerpt] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 1 Nov 80 p 6]

HEROIN POSSESSION CONVICTION--An Akaroa fisherman, Kenneth Wayne Martin, aged 23, was convicted by Judge Frampton in the District Court yesterday on a charge of possessing heroin. Martin, who admitted the offence, which took place on October 25, was remanded to November 17 for a probation report and sentence. The heroin, which weighed 4.2 grams, was found in Martin's suitcase after he had travelled by air from Auckland to Christchurch. Martin told police he had bought four grams of heroin for \$500 in Auckland. [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 4 Nov 80 p 7]

HEROIN IMPORTATION VERDICTS--Rotorua, Nov 5 (PA)--Verdicts of guilty for Anthony Bradley and not guilty for Grant Elliot Wills were returned by the jury which has heard the drug conspiracy trial in the High Court. Trial judge Mr Justice Jeffries remanded Bradley, 32, unemployed, of Mt Maunganui, in custody for sentence at Auckland on November 19. The two men had pleaded not guilty last week to a charge alleging they conspired with each other and with Frederick Adrian Walsh to import heroin into New Zealand. [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 6 Nov 80 p 4]

PRISON FARM DRUGS--Auckland, Nov 11 (PA)--Eight drug-detecting dogs have helped Customs and police find cannabis and assorted weapons on a central North Island prison farm. The combined search of the Hautu Youth Centre was followed by one at the Waikeria Youth Centre and raids on 10 homes in the Te Kuiti area. The raids, believed to be the biggest joint exercises of their type in New Zealand, may be the forerunner of future visits to penal institutions. The Customs chief investigating officer in Auckland (Mr S Hartley) revealed today that during the search at Hautu two weeks ago, officers found small quantities of hashish, cannabis leaf, seeds and seedlings in and around the prison huts. The dogs were again used when a combined group of 16 police officers and 12 customs men swooped on homes in and around Te Kuiti. Small amounts of assorted drugs were seized during the raids. [Excerpts] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 12 Nov 80 p 7]

CSO: 5320

SINGAPORE

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT HAS DETERRENT EFFECT ON TRAFFICKING

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 2 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

**SINGAPORE, 1 Nov—Vigorous action, including application of the death penalty, has smashed drug trafficking syndicates in Singapore and even hit the small-time smugglers coming across the causeway from mainland Malaysia.**

The deterrent effect of enforcement, convictions and executions was reflected in the declining number of major drug traffickers arrested after the introduction of the death penalty in 1975, said Home Affairs Minister Chua Sian Chin.

He was replying in Parliament to a question on whether capital punish-

ment for certain drug offences has had the desired deterrent effect.

Mr Chua told the House that since the death penalty was introduced in 1975, 20 major drug traffickers had been arrested and prosecuted. Eighteen were tried in court and sentenced to death. Six were executed after their appeals to the Privy Council were rejected.

**Vigorous enforcement**

“With vigorous and sustained enforcement,

the organized drug trafficking syndicates have been smashed,” he said.

Mr Chua said that in 1976, the year after the death penalty was introduced, 11 major drug traffickers were arrested. The figure dropped to six in 1977, one in 1978 and one last year. So far this year there has been no case of drug trafficking which would have entailed the death penalty for the offender if convicted.

The price of heroin at street level hit a high of 333 dollars (158 US) per gramme in the first six months of this year, compared to 35 dollars (16.6 US) a gramme in 1977.—NAB/AFP

CSO: 5300

CANADA

LEGISLATOR SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS IN DRUG CASE

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 13 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

WINNIPEG — MLA Robert Wilson was sentenced to seven years yesterday for conspiring to import and traffic in marijuana.

"You ought to have known better," Mr. Justice Benjamin Hewak told the Tory politician in the standing-room-only courtroom as he levied the mandatory minimum term for importing. "People who placed their confidence in you, by casting their votes and helping you get elected, I'm sure now feel betrayed."

The 46-year-old member for the central Winnipeg riding of Wolseley, wearing a tan sport jacket with a dark brown silk puff, appeared pale, and tears welled in his eyes as he kissed his sister from the prisoner's box.

Both before and after sentencing he continuing protesting his scant involvement in any conspiracy. "If it's such a big international thing, how come I'm sitting here all alone? At worst, it's a technical breach. I can't see how they're painting me as Mr. Big."

His lawyer, Jay Prober, had asked the court to rule that the seven-year minimum is "cruel and unusual punishment" under the Canadian Bill of Rights. And he denounced as "despicable" the Crown's arrangement allowing William Wright, who admitted doing the actual smuggling, to "buy his freedom" by giving evidence. "I ask where the justice is."

Federal prosecutor Bruce MacFarlane had asked for eight to 15

years, noting that a co-conspirator in the case, a man with previous drug-trafficking convictions, had received eight. But Judge Hewak noted Mr. Wilson's clean record, his work in the community and his duties as a responsible parent to his 11-year-old daughter, whom he raised alone from birth.

Mr. Wilson, who has been a legislator for five years, can continue receiving his \$26,000 salary even while in prison for the rest of his legislative term, which could be up to two years, but he cannot run for re-election while in prison. He is eligible for parole after completing a third of his sentence.

Mr. Prober said he plans to appeal the conviction and will seek Mr. Wilson's release on bail.

CSO: 5320



CANADA

# STUDY FINDS CURRENT MARIHUANA LAWS NO DETERRENT TO USE

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 12 Nov 80 p 10

[Text]

OTTAWA (CP) — Although the Narcotic Control Act is among the harshest laws on the federal books, it has had practically no deterrent effect on the use of marijuana and hashish during the past 15 years, a statement prepared for the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario says.

More than three million Canadians are currently estimated to be using cannabis drugs — the general heading for marijuana or hashish. And more than 85 per cent of the convictions — about 50,000 a year — under the Narcotic Control Act are for simple possession.

The statement, published in the November edition of the foundation's Journal, lists the status quo among four options for dealing with cannabis — and gives the Narcotic Control Act the worst marks.

As an alternative, the authors say a legal system of sales would not only control the market but generate revenue for government. But they warn that the only way to offset a black market if cannabis is legalized might be through licenced consumer co-operatives rather than through government stores similar to those selling liquor.

The other options are "decriminalization," which would maintain the worst features of the current law, and limited legalization to allow users to grow and use cannabis in their own homes.

The authors conclude that health risks alone should not dictate the legislative response to cannabis.

"In particular, stiff criminal penalties should not be viewed as a panacea for the potential health hazards posed by widespread cannabis use."

Criminal prohibition was only one of several options and had to be evaluated in terms of benefits and costs.

The statement prepared by sociologist Eric Single, criminologist Patricia Erickson and Robert Solomon, a law professor at the University of Western Ontario, sets out some of the costs of the current 60-year-old law.

"The most obvious social cost is its financial expense, conservatively estimated at \$60-million to \$100-million a year," they say. "An additional social cost is that many traditional rights and freedoms have been sacrificed to facilitate the enforcement of the current drug law. Officers have far broader powers of search and seizure in even a minor drug case, such as simple possession of cannabis, than they have in a murder or other serious criminal investigation."

Furthermore, police powers to investigate drug cases have consistently been broadened at the expense of civil liberties. Wiretap legislation, court decisions and government proposals to authorize opening of private mail are given as examples.

"Related costs are the unsavory police methods and violence inherent in drug enforcement," the statement says. "Although the use of wiretaps, paid informants, undercover officers, police dogs, arrests without warning and massive surprise raids are all legal, such tactics have been widely criticized for bringing the police and the entire criminal justice system into disrepute, especially among the young."

For the individual, conviction of possession usually means a discharge without a fine or jail sentence — although many arrested may have been jailed temporarily and all are finger-

printed and photographed.

Even with a discharge, court, police and many other records remain, and this is where things get serious for those who have been convicted.

"Good character" requirements in professions regulated by the provinces mean a person may be unable to become a lawyer, doctor, nurse, architect, engineer, surveyor, accountant, veterinarian or funeral director as a result of a cannabis conviction — and there were 200,000 convictions between 1968 and 1979.

Ambulance drivers, auctioneers, real estate agents and operators of nursing homes, taverns, private hospitals and private vocational schools must be licenced. They also face rejection as a result of a cannabis conviction.

Immigrants may be deported or refused citizenship.

The statement says decriminalization — the "fine only" for simple possession now being considered by Ottawa — would "not represent a major change in policy" unless it did something substantial about criminal records.

This option might reduce the public costs of dealing with offenders and it would not, according to U.S. studies, result in substantial increase in use of cannabis.

But it would do nothing about objectionable police powers or to alleviate the damaging results of a record.

As an alternative, the authors suggest legalizing the use and cultivation

of small amounts of cannabis in a person's home. This shouldn't lead to increased use, they say, and it would cut down the number of users processed each year through the criminal justice system.

The final option — government-regulated distribution — is unlikely to be achieved in this century given the obstacles listed by the scientists.

This option would create a legal source of supply, minimize enforcement costs and generate considerable tax revenue for government.

It could be set up the way the provinces run their liquor stores. But the authors warn that such a system would be likely to create a black market, partly because it would ban sales to teen-agers.

They propose as an alternative that, as has been suggested in Britain, sales be made through consumer co-operatives under licence from the Government.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

BIN TO DISPOSE OF DRUGS SUGGESTED FOR AIRPORT

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEEKEND EDITION in English 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Zuhair Kashmeri]

[Text]

A Provincial Court judge's recommendation that signs be posted at Toronto International Airport warning drug smugglers of the minimum seven-year sentence for the importing of drugs has met with another suggestion from Canada Customs that a drug disposal bin be placed below the sign.

Judge William Richards of Brampton recommended the sign at the sentencing of two young women from Trenton, Ont., who agreed to carry three pounds of hashish oil into Canada after being told that at the most they would get a suspended sentence if caught.

He said during the sentencing that his experience showed that many young Canadians still do not know about the minimum seven-year penitentiary term for smuggling narcotics into Canada. The two women had pleaded guilty to the lesser offence of possession of drugs for the purpose of trafficking.

Francois Filion, a spokesman for

Canada Customs, said in Ottawa that a sign would be fine for those leaving the country.

But, for those returning to Canada and seeing the sign, there would be nothing between them and the customs short of a toilet bowl, not always the most convenient place to dispose of drugs, he said.

He did not think the warning sign would be much of a deterrent. He said that existing signs warn of severe penalties for smuggling goods in general and yet "people try to fool us. To them it's a challenge and, of course, drugs mean a lot of money."

David McAree, general manager of Toronto International Airport, who was amenable to the recommendation, had a third suggestion — slip a note about the seven-year sentence into each airline ticket.

Judge Richards said during the sentencing that it was hard to deter prospective drug smugglers when they didn't know about the seven-year minimum prison term.

CSO: 5320

CHILE

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Police have arrested six members of a drug ring. They are: (Gaston Nino Alvarez), (Marcos Marin Marin), (Luis Leal Lefevre), (Antonio Daniel Acevedo), (Roberto Zuniga Concha), and (Luis Uria Punil). Police records show that this group had broken into several doctors' offices to steal drugs, which they later sold in schools and discotheques. [PY040248 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Dec 80]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MURDERED JUDGE WAS INVESTIGATING COCAINE CASE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 3-A

[Article by Juan Jose Hoyos]

[Text] Medellin-- The 14th Penal Court judge, Jairo Marin Jaramillo, who was murdered last Friday by a gunman south of Medellin, was investigating a case of a cocaine seizure which had taken place in recent weeks, judicial circles reported today.

During the investigation the arrest of eight persons had been ordered; they are now being held in the national jail at Bellavista.

Marin Jaramillo had also been in the forefront of a number of drug investigations.

Apparently for that reason the official was "liquidated" by a hired gunman as he was leaving his house, accompanied by a daughter.

The gunman acted coolly, wounded the judge in the head, and then left on a motorcycle that he had waiting a few meters away.

Marin Jaramillo is the first judge to be assassinated in Medellin. His funeral was held on Saturday, and was attended by a large crowd showing their solidarity; hundreds of judicial officials were present.

Meanwhile, in the municipal courts the national flag is being flown at half-mast as a sign of sorrow caused by the murder of the 14th Penal Court judge.

On Friday the municipal court judges agreed to stop work for 2 days, and released a communique in which they denounced the attacks committed against justice officials.

"Honest Colombian judges have paid with their lives for their unshakeable decision to defend society," states the communique, in reference to incidents which have occurred in Cucuta, Barranquilla, and other cities, in which several judges have been killed.

In their statement, the municipal judges added; "In a country in which individual rights and safeguards are being violated by a lack of security, the campaign of justice against crime is becoming ever more unequal. So long as the gangs continue to increase their power and resources, the judicial system will have to work handicapped and without the safeguards necessary so that it could, in a climate of full security and complete independence, carry out the duties which the republic has given it as guardians of the legal order and the supreme defenders of individual and social laws.

"May this bring about an urgent commitment and a period of reflection about this consummate crime, so that the ruling classes of the nation may carry out their obligation to provide the judges with the conditions which are essential for the vital exercise of their duties and so that they will guarantee the right to suitable protection for the safety of the judges and of their families," added the communique.

The superior court of Medellin, penal chamber, approved the following resolution:

The penal chamber of the honorable superior court of Medellin, in its special session on this date, in consideration of the fact that on this Friday morning the life of Dr Jairo Marin Jaramillo, a judge of the 14th Penal Court of this city, was brought to an end by criminal hands, and in consideration of the fact that judicial officials and employees have been the targets of a number of attacks in this nation, because of their mission in the administration of justice, and in consideration of the fact that this sorrowful event, the loss of a vigilant servant of the judiciary for over 18 years, a judge of irreproachable honesty, points out the difficulties and dangers inherent in the full and correct performance of judicial work,

Hereby resolves:

1. To mourn the tragic death of Dr Jairo Marin Jaramillo and to express to his wife and children its most heartfelt condolences;
2. To hold up as an example of service, honesty, and devotion to the judiciary the name of this distinguished judge.
3. To demand from the executive authorities, both national and departmental, suitable safeguards for judges and judicial employees in the performance of their duties. At these times of moral decay they are highly vulnerable unless they are given suitable protection by the state.

4. To invite all the judicial personnel, particularly those in the penal field, to a ceremony of solidarity with the deceased, and of repudiation of this crime, and to invite them to attend in great numbers the funeral of the murdered judge, which will be held in Campos de Paz at 1100 on Saturday, 11 October.

5. To authorize Dr Edgar Tobon Uribe, magistrate of the honorable superior court, to speak in the name of the penal chamber at the burial ceremony.

6. To send this resolution in an appropriate format to the widow and children of the victim; to send it to the communications media, and to publish it in the Judicial Chronicles at an appropriate time.

7. To adjourn this session as a sign of sorrow.

Medellin, 10 October 1980.

Jose Aguilar Pardo, presiding judge, penal chamber; Alberto Garcia Quintero, secretary.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BLOWS AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING REPORTED

Traffickers in Medellin Clinic

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 2-B

[Article by Alba Lia Medina]

[Text] Medellin, 22 Oct--Seven drug traffickers who had received burns in the explosion of a cocaine laboratory this past Saturday--in which two other members of the gang were burned to death--were found in the exclusive El Rosario clinic, located in the eastern part of this city, where they were being given medical attention under a disguised identity.

The explosion occurred on the above mentioned day on a farm on the El Romeral road, under the jurisdiction of the Copacabana township, a few kilometers north of Medellin.

According to the police, the explosion caused the immediate death of two persons who were burned to death and who have not yet been identified.

Simultaneously, another seven persons suffered burns and disappeared from the site. It is not yet known what route they took.

National police authorities who have specialized in narcotics, immediately initiated a search today for the seven persons and found the following in the El Rosario clinic: Alvaro Aguirre, Frank Castrillon, Alfonso Ramirez Osorio, Luis Carlos Mesa, Ovidio Cano, Carlos Diaz Restrepo, and another person whose identity was not made known.

According to information from the doctors at this health center, the condition of some of the above-mentioned persons is extremely serious.

The authorities of the Copacabana township, located in the extreme northern part of Valle de Aburra, said that the laboratory for the processing of the drug that exploded on Saturday, was one of the most modern in the country and had abundant means and sophisticated technical equipment.



Marihuana, Vehicles, Weapons Seized

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 12-A

[Article by Jacquelin Donado]

[Text] Barranquilla--A total of 258 packages of marihuana, 3 vehicles, various weapons, and a scale were seized in operations carried out by members of the Second Brigade at various sites on the Colombian North Coast.

In the vicinity of Santa Marta a shipment of 200 packages of marihuana was discovered. It was to be shipped abroad by sea. At the same place various weapons and two vehicles were seized.

At the Cuestabaja fruit stand, on the road to Cienaga, a Toyota motor van, RV-6321, with Venezuelan license plates, was confiscated. In the van were a package of marihuana and a scale. Victor Hugo Fajardo and Martin Rafael Bermudez were arrested. According to official spokesmen, they had just delivered a very valuable shipment.

In the town of Conejo, Guajira, Obdulio Parada Amaya and Jaime Rosado Ariza were arrested as they were transporting 57 packages of "marimba" in motor van HK 596.

In Barranquilla, Alfredo Munoz Alvarez was arrested in a raid. He was carrying a 9-mm pistol and ammunition. Rafael Freyle was captured in Maicao. He had weapons that were for the exclusive use of the army. Two modern guns were taken from him.

Marihuana, Aircraft Seized

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 12-D

[Text] The authorities have continued their intensive fight against drug trafficking gangs and revealed that 433 packages and 10 kilos of marihuana were seized during various operations carried out in recent days.

Military units also found a DC-3 plane that was burned and destroyed and captured 23 drug traffickers.

There results reflect the campaign carried out in Guajira, Atlantico, and Magdalena.

Also seized were a million capsules in bulk, 14 vehicles, and various weapons.

Further, the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] reported that two known drug traffickers were captured by secret policemen in Bogota as the traffickers were trying to negotiate the handling of 10 kilos of marihuana in pressed brick form.

The men were Hernando Reinoso Ramos and Jose Antonio Hernandez Gordillo, who were captured when they were in the Chipasaque residences, located at No 9-23 on

route 17, with marihuana packed in a cardboard box.

It was established that the two men possess big marihuana plantations in Llanos Orientales.

#### Cocaine, Marihuana Raids

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The antidrug group of the national police seized 4,155,136,375 pesos worth of drug extracts and ingredients, captured 393 drug traffickers and discovered 32 laboratories for the processing of cocaine during the first 9 months of the present year, according to a report issued by that institution.

The document emphasizes that the police "seized the biggest shipments of cocaine and marihuana that have ever been confiscated in the entire world."

It points out that, as of now, they have carried out a total of 226 investigations, which resulted in the confiscation of 1,103 kilos of cocaine, valued at \$3,826,822,750; 5,579 kilos of coca leaves, valued at \$1,165,650; and 110,209 kilos of marihuana, for \$88,510,100.

The report also indicated that 13 coca plantations, which produce 134,197 kilos, for \$10,771,375 were located; also 53 additional marihuana plantations, which produce 280,977 kilos, valued at \$212,866,500.

The total amount of confiscated extracts and ingredients amounts to \$4,155,136,375.

Three hundred and fifty-two Colombian men, 4 foreign men, 35 Colombian women and 2 foreign women--a total of 393 drug traffickers--were captured.

Also, in carrying out these activities, 235 vehicles of various brands and models, 15 seaplanes, some vessels, 250 firearms of various calibers, and 1,800 cartridges for these weapons were confiscated. In addition, 40 clandestine airports were located. Planes and light aircraft land there in order to receive shipments of marihuana and cocaine.

#### F-2 Success Record

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 18 Oct 80 p 16-A

[Text] Three thousand nine hundred and eighty-two men and 484 women--including 108 foreigners--have been imprisoned in the past 5 years as a result of the fight that the Colombian authorities have been carrying out against the "mafia-type" drug traffickers who operate in the country and who, in spite of serious and continuous setbacks, are still involved in their illicit activities as a result of the enormous sums that they handle and their international connections.

### 137 Laboratories

According to a statistical report made known yesterday by the directorate of the institution through its Secretariat of Information and Press, during the period in question the Anti-Narcotics Group of the F-2 carried out a total of 2,711 investigations that resulted in the discovery of 137 laboratories for the processing of cocaine. They were operating in various parts of the country, and were estimated to be worth somewhat more than 66 million pesos.

### A Mountain of Cocaine and Marihuana

The F-2 operations also made possible the confiscation of the amazing quantity of 3,513 kilos of cocaine, that is, more than 1 and 1/2 tons; 25,102 kilos of coca leaves; and 282,121 kilos of marihuana. This is a veritable mountain of marihuana, enough to supply international markets for a long time.

Twenty-six coca plantations, with a production capacity of 22,547 kilos of leaves, valued at 41,309,375, and 1,815 marihuana plantations, with a production of more than 3 and 1/2 million kilos, valued at \$4,713,848,600, have been discovered since 1975.

### Unbelievable Amounts

According to the same statistical report, the value of confiscated cocaine and marihuana, together with that of the production of located plantations and raided laboratories, reached the incredible sum of \$12,331,134,985.

These confiscations were destroyed in the presence of officials of the Office of the National Attorney General; but some of the marihuana plantations, because of their vastness and because access to their locations is difficult, as in the case of La Guajira, could not be exterminated.

### The Most Significant Blow

One of the operations carried out by the F-2 Anti-Narcotics Group should be emphasized. It took place in Bogota last year, on 17 September. In a northern section of the city, 800 kilos of very pure cocaine were confiscated and 18 persons were captured. The quantity of confiscated drugs was the greatest to ever fall into the hands of the authorities in the entire world and resulted in the Colombian police receiving an honor that has been conferred on only three countries.

### The Honor

The distinction consisted of a plaque and a certificate that accredits our police corps as an active member of the International Police Association, 6th Zone of Los Angeles, California, together with congratulations for the great organization of the institution and for its exceptional success in the fight against international gangs of drug traffickers.

Preventive Task

The task of the National Police in the above-mentioned field has not been limited to a repressive aspect; it also includes a preventive aspect. For this purpose, the ministerial department has conducted national and international seminars on narcotics and at present continues to be engaged in appropriate technical training of personnel for the fight against drug trafficking, through regular courses in the Investigation Academy for officers, noncommissioned officers and policemen. Apart from this, 60 units of the institution, for the most part officers, have had specialized training abroad in connection with the problem and control of drugs.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

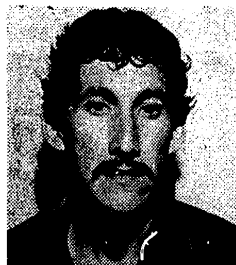
'JUMBO 747' PILLS, TRAFFICKERS SEIZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 3-A

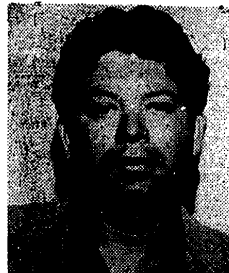
[Text] For the first time in the capital city, the police have seized a load of 50,000 pills of a drug known as "Jumbo 747." The drugs confiscated were valued at \$10,000; two persons who appear to be the owners of the confiscated drugs were also arrested.

The arrests and discovery of the "Jumbo" pills which are made from a base of a substance named methaqualone occurred at Calle 100 and Carrera 15, north of the city.

The two men arrested, according to the police, gave their names as Edgar Caballero Arias and Jorge Martinez Duarte; according to the police reports, \$14,000 in counterfeit money was also taken from the two men.



Edgar Caballero Arias



Jorge Martinez Duarte

Before the arrests, the authorities had detected the existence of the "Jumbo 747" drugs on the north coast of Colombia. This drug is extensively used in the United States, and it has destructive physical and mental effects on its users.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS' AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 2-B

[Article by Jacquelin Donado]

[Text] Barranquilla-- Units of the second Brigade struck a harsh blow against the gangs of drug traffickers operating in this region of the coast, by downing a plane loaded with marihuana in the vicinity of the town of Aracataca.

The aircraft, a light plane of the Combert type with registration number 80600 of U.S. origin, was shot down by bursts of machinegun fire when it refused to obey an order issued by a plane of the Colombian Air Force, which had spotted it.

The fate of the crew members has not been released, though it was felt to be rather unlikely that they survived, given the features of the terrain where the plane crashed.

Planes Destroyed

The same military sources revealed the finding of two planes which had crashed in La Guajira and the region near Sucre and Bolivar.

The first was found in the jurisdiction of Paraguachon, Guajira, without any traces of survivors. Laboratory analyses revealed the presence of traces of marihuana in its instruments.

Another plane was found in a second case, during an air force reconnaissance flight, although on that occasion 120 crates of marihuana were found scattered in the vicinity of the accident.

A third drug trafficking plane was spotted along the Colombian-Venezuelan border in the Guajira region. One hundred and five crates of marihuana were confiscated from it.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE LABS DISCOVERED IN BOYACA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 2-A

[Article by Raul Ospina]

[Text] Chiquinquirá -- Two cocaine laboratories were discovered and 12 persons arrested in a raid conducted by F-2 police units and the Sucre battalion of Chiquinquirá.

On the La Balsa road only 2 kilometers from the city limits, items from a cocaine processing laboratory were found.

The following items were found: two rolls of filter paper and plastic, two 5-gram test tubes, a 1,000 test tube and three of 250, 100, and 330; four bottles of hydrochloric acid, one gallon of ammonia; a package of polyethylene bags, one permanganate bag, two bottles of ether, 25 spirals for light outlets, and thirty-five 250-watt bulbs.

The F-2 unit arrested Santos Jesus Rodriguez Diaz, the watchman at the farm.

Another laboratory was found in the jurisdiction of the town of Albania (Santander), near Saboya. There the army arrested 11 persons.

The Sucre battalion found in a house on the La Mesa road an electric power plant made by Honda, 13 demijohns of ether, ammonia, and acetone, a gallon of permanganate, a dryer, 1,100 grams of cocaine being purified, and 20 grams of pure cocaine. Inside the same house a variety of firearms were found, including carbines, rifles, revolvers, and pistols.

The raid resulted in the arrest of the following persons: Jose Santos Acosta Aguilera, Angel Trinidad Cortes Pastrana, Luis Francisco Lemus Torres, Maria Leonor Lemus Gomez, Segundo Elmilgar Lemus Gomez, Angelmiro Mosquera, Julio Angel Mosquera, and Pastor Quiroga Silva.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ALLEGED GUERRILLAS STEAL DRUGS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 2-A

[Text] Two alleged guerrillas attacked a van belonging to the Ministry of Health in Bogota and took 35 kilos of pethidine, valued at 167,000 pesos.

This occurred at 1830 on Friday at the Eldorado Highway near Carrera 72.

The individuals armed with machineguns stopped the driver, Pedro Pablo Roa Cortes, whom they handcuffed and gagged.

Scientists from the Uribe Cualla clinic, who were consulted by EL TIEMPO on the use of this sort of drug, said that it is a synthetic analgesic which is very powerful and effective; it is used as a morphine substitute.

A medication called meperidine is derived from pethidine. It is used for very severe pain, such as that produced by cancer.

Authorities believe that the 35 kilos of pethidine are being taken by the guerrillas to groups of armed guerrillas who are in the mountains, who can use it to treat persons wounded in combat.

The DAS [Administrative Department of Security], the F-2, and the B-2 have begun a thorough investigation in order to identify those responsible for the robbery.

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CSO: 5300



MEXICO

INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS DISCUSSED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 27 Oct 80 Sec A pp 6, 11

[Text] Unfortunately, the use and trafficking of drugs are as old as mankind. Lost vision, ecstasy with tragic consequences, the horror of addiction and man's despair have been the painful accompaniment to man's development and evolution. Thus, the drug problem poses problems with international repercussions and types of illegal conduct that are in urgent need of solution.

In the early 1960's, just as the Beatles came into existence and a change began among the youth, the use of drugs started to "become fashionable" as a worldwide phenomenon, and a means of escape for the youth. The phenomenon began to spread at a very rapid rate throughout the world. And with it, vice and crime increased as well. Those years were a fertile ground where the problem developed. They were years of war, instability, social insecurity and loss of hope. They were accompanied by a wide range of substances, such as opium, hallucinogenic substances such as cannabis and peyote, and "modern" drugs such as LSD and volatile inhalants.

But although in our century this story began during the 1960's, as we have said, this story really began 5000 years before Christ, when it was reported that the Sumerians were using opium. They associated it with "happiness" or rejoicing. In the year 2500 B.C., there was the first historical evidence of the consumption of poppy seeds among the inhabitants of the Swiss lakes.

A long time later, Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher and naturalist, described what to date is the first account of poppy juice, and its use began in China. By the year 1000, opium was used widely in China and the Far East.

In 1792, the first bans against that drug were promulgated in China, and it was ordered that those selling opium were to be punished by strangulation. In 1797, Samuel Taylor Coleridge wrote "Kubla Khan" under the influence of opium. It was in 1800 that the Napoleonic army, returning from Egypt, introduced the use of hashish and marihuana into France. And so vanguard artists and writers developed their own rituals in Paris, even founding the Hashishin Club.

In 1805, Friedrich Wilhelm Adam Serturmer, a German chemist, isolated and described morphine. During 1822 in England, the book "Confessions of an Opium Eater," by Thomas De Quincey, was published. This book relates that the opium habit, like any other, is learned; and states: "In less than 120 days of consuming opium, the habit is sufficiently strong to be difficult to stop."

The first Opium War took place during the period from 1839 to 1842. The British forced the Chinese to traffic in opium, a traffic which the Asian government had declared illegal. In 1844, cocaine was isolated in the pure state. The second Opium War occurred in 1856, for in that year the British (aided by the French) extended their power over the opium distribution in China.

In 1898, diacetyl-morphine (heroin) was synthesized in Germany, and its use began to spread.

In 1901, the American Senate adopted the resolution to ban American merchants from selling opium to the aborigine tribes or uncivilized peoples. Also in 1901, a bill was submitted in Colorado, and finally failed to pass, banning sales of morphine and cocaine without a doctor's prescription.

In 1902, there was a strange statement on the part of the American Pharmacists Association: "If the Chinese cannot get along without drugs, we can get along without the Chinese."

In 1906, the Food and Drug Law was passed in the United States. Up until that time, one could purchase morphine, cocaine or heroin in stores or by mail, as medicines, without a check on their content. In 1909, imports of opium for smoking were banned in the United States. And, at the same time, it was said that the number of murders, thefts, suicides, criminal assaults, holdups and rapes, especially among the youth, was very difficult to estimate. A year later it was discovered that the American contractors were giving cocaine to their black workers so that they would produce more.

In 1912, the First International Convention on Opium took place at The Hague, on which occasion several measures were recommended for the international control of opium.

In 1914, the Harrison Law on Narcotics, controlling the sale of opium and its by-products, was passed in the United States. In 1924, the manufacture of heroin was banned in the United States. In 1937, the tax law on marihuana was passed in the United States.

In 1938, Dr Hofmann, a Swiss chemist, synthesized LSD. Five years later, he accidentally swallowed a small amount of that drug, and noticed the harmful effects that it had on consciousness.

In 1941, Chiang Kai-shek ordered a total elimination of poppies, and laws were passed calling for the death penalty for those who cultivated, manufactured or sold opium. In spite of this, it was estimated that there were about 46 million opium smokers in China in 1946.

In 1951, according to estimates from the United Nations, there were 200 million marihuana smokers in the world, the areas of greatest consumption being: India, Egypt, North Africa, Mexico and the United States. In 1951, in Canton, China, there was a public burning of 20,000 pounds of opium, 300 of heroin and hundreds of implements for smoking opium. During the same year, in southwest China, 37 opium addicts were executed.

In 1955, the Shah of Iran banned the cultivation and use of opium which had been common in that country for thousands of years. This ban created a flourishing illegal market. In 1969, the ban was lifted, and opium began to be cultivated under state control. Over 110,000 individuals received opium from doctors and pharmacists as "registered addicts."

In 1956, the law to control toxic drugs was passed in the United States. This law stipulates the death penalty for selling heroin to a person under 18 years of age.

During the 1960's, in 1966, Sandman, chairman of the Committee for the Study of Toxic Drugs, in New Jersey, declared that LSD was the greatest threat facing the world.

In 1971, Nixon declared that public enemy number one in the United States was the trafficking and consumption of drugs. In 1972, it was estimated that there were approximately 560,000 heroin addicts in the United States alone. In 1972, in England, the price of heroin in pharmacies was \$0.40 per grain (60 milligrams). In the United States, the price on the street was from \$30 to \$90 per grain, or \$0.50 to \$1.50 per milligram.

In 1972, Nixon proposed federal spending of \$600 million to battle the drug problem, from poppy cultivation to trafficking. In 1973, the Gallup Poll found that 67 percent of the adults interviewed in the United States considered drug traffickers not to be human and therefore thought that they should be expelled from society.

Drugs, an ancient and contemporary human tragedy, sharpening the wits of opportunists and clandestine organizations that exploit the weakness of one who is of their own nature, despicably taking from him his last breath of life in order to have a lucrative business. The market technology of drugs.

This situation that we have described is not dissociated from the Mexican authorities, who have undertaken a permanent campaign in defense of individual health, and also of social welfare, aimed at eradicating the cultivation, possession and trafficking of natural drugs. The public institution which is legally responsible for establishing and implementing these campaigns, and for evaluating the results, is the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, an entity which engages in its activities with the backing of the Mexican Army.

Main Drugs Being Pursued Which Are Planted, Cultivated, Harvest and Trafficked in Mexico

As we are all aware, our national territory has a great variety of climates, as well as different geographical features ranging from coastal zones to high sierras, and including plateaus and valleys. This has made it possible for certain social groups to take advantage of such a variety of landscapes to plant, cultivate and harvest plants which are harmful to public health: the crops of plants such as marihuana which, by its very nature, can be grown anywhere, even in the wild state; and the poppy, the cultivation of which requires different types of soil, such as clayey, sandy, etc. This causes the demand for these plants and their by-products on the illegal market to produce business with large financial gains.

Furthermore, the primitive establishment of laboratories to obtain stronger alkaloids than opium, such as morphine and heroin, occurs not only in rural areas, but also in towns which are located close to the areas where the illegal cultivation is taking place. In addition to this, our country's proximity to the largest market for the consumption of narcotics, stupeficients and dangerous drugs has caused the establishment of a flow of traffic, by land, sea and air, using all the tricks, tools and subterfuges devised by man to destroy man.

The mechanized systems for detecting illegal plantations used by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic are of the electro-optical sensor type. The sensors are virtually of two types:

a. Photo-optical system

It operates by means of a set of highly sensitive photographic cameras which simultaneously photograph a certain area through special filters. The film is exposed in a laboratory process, and a certain coloration is taken from each film. They are placed on special tables, and the terrain that has been photographed takes on various colorations. By means of a preestablished pattern, it is determined which areas have been planted with poppies or marihuana, in different stages of growth.

The advantages of this system are simple operation and the detection of large areas. However, there is difficulty in interpreting coloration and laboratory processing, which takes several days, in addition to the time required for the composition of photographic mosaics, in order to determine areas and location.

b. Electro-optical system

It operates by means of a magnetic tape recorder set up in an airplane, supplemented by a signal amplifier and a reflex frequency detector. This system is based on a spectrographic type which has all the natural elements, represented by wave length and frequency.

1. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has overcome by 100 percent the administrative lag, during President Lopez Portillo's 4 years of administration.

2. The drug traffic, insofar as opium poppies and poppies are concerned, has been curbed in 94 percent of the national territory.

3. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, in cooperation with the Defense Secretariat, has destroyed 152,000 poppy and marihuana plantations covering an area of 21,000 hectares.

4. In the battle against the drug traffic, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has destroyed 157 large laboratories for converting gum into heroin, during the present administration.

5. Also destroyed were 583 kilograms of opium, 552 of heroin, 1,971 tons of marihuana, 599 of cocaine and 53 million pills.

6. The most outstanding achievements of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic during the current administration are:

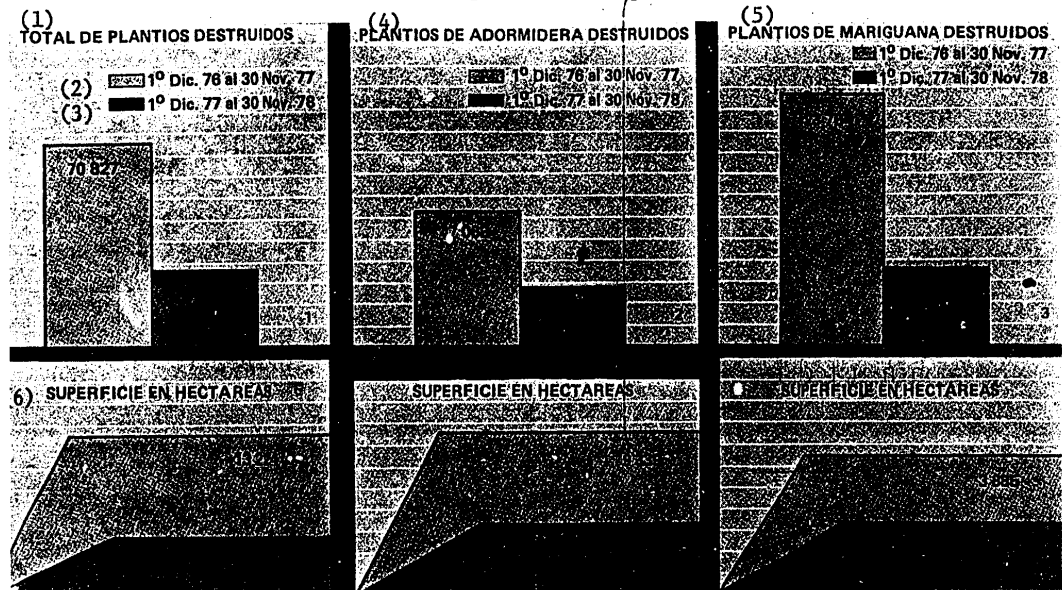
a. To humanize the mandate of justice.

b. To destroy 94 percent of the areas planted with drugs.

3. To reform the systems and thereby attain administrative reform aimed at expeditious handling.

4. By means of pertinent changes, to achieve equality before the law for all public servants, without regard for rank or position.

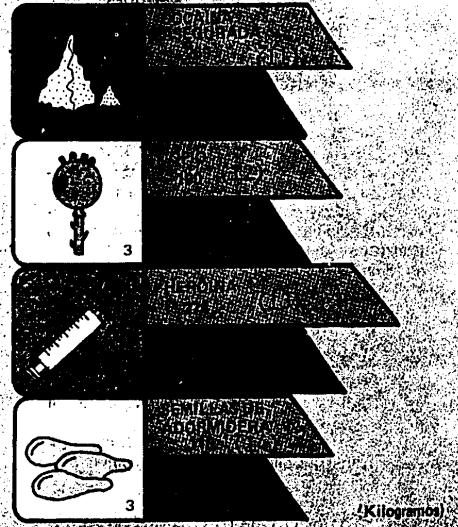
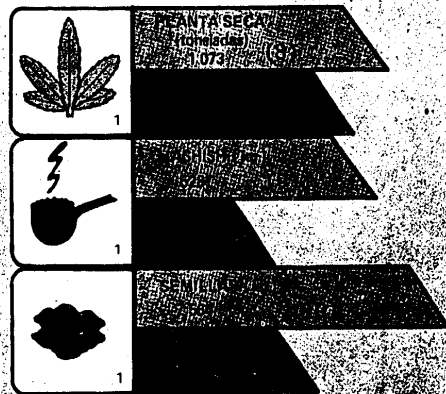
5. To eliminate 100 percent of the lag which existed in the institution.



Key:

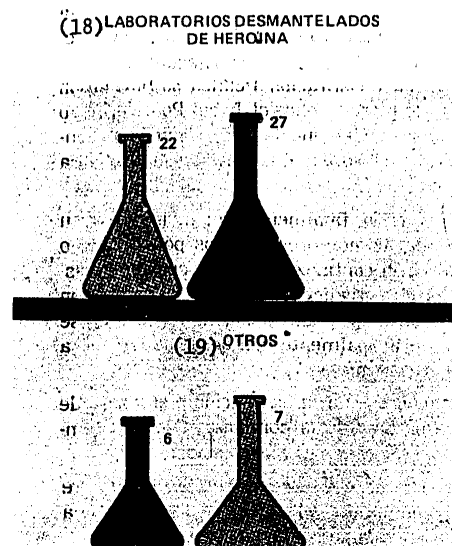
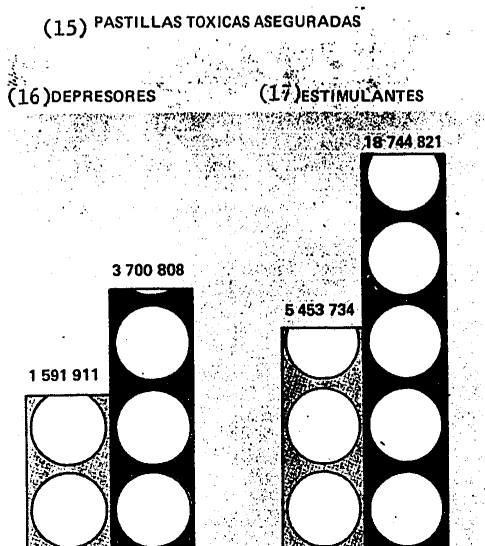
1. Total Plantations Destroyed
2. 1 December 1976 to 30 November 1977
3. 1 December 1977 to 30 November 1978
4. Opium Poppy Plantations Destroyed
5. Marihuana Plantations Destroyed
6. Area in Hectares

(7) MARIHUANA ASEGURADA



Key:

- 7. Marihuana seized
- 8. Dry plants (tons)
- 9. Hashish (kilograms)
- 10. Seeds (kilograms)
- 11. Cocaine seized
- 12. Opium
- 13. Heron
- 14. Poppy seeds (kilograms)



Key:

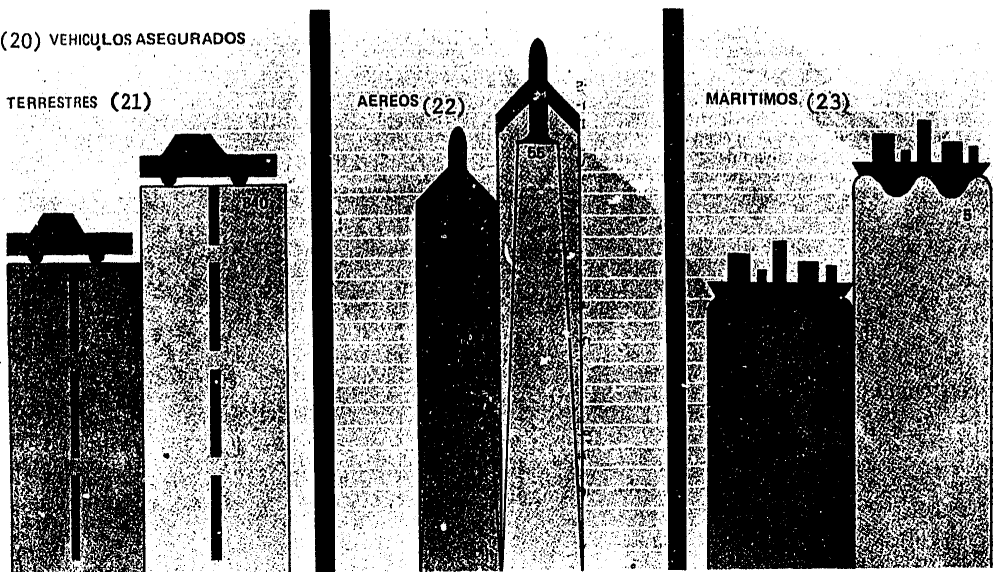
- 15. Toxic pills seized
- 16. Depressants
- 17. Stimulants
- 18. Heroin laboratories dismantled
- 19. Others

(20) VEHICULOS ASEGURADOS

TERRESTRES (21)

AEREOS (22)

MARITIMOS (23)



Key:

20. Vehicles seized

21. Land

22. Air

23. Sea

2909

CSO: 5300



MEXICO

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS RELEASED AFTER APPEAL

Charges Denied

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 Sec B p 9

[Text] The nine members of the drug trafficking ring broken up by the Federal Judicial Police a few days ago, from whom 2,620 kilograms of marihuana were seized, denied the charges brought against them in making their preliminary statement during an investigation held yesterday morning in the third district court.

They all made their statements in a similar fashion, because they were previously coached by their defenders, claiming that they were dissociated from the drug traffic and that they had nothing to do with the marihuana shipment seized by the Federal Judicial Police.

A harsh accusation was made by the Federal Public Ministry agent, Jaime Eugenio Torres Espinosa against Ramiro Pena Ayala and Jose Martinez Macias; because, although it had been stated from the outset that both were owners of the grass shipment, now it turns out that they are not connected with that operation.

The two were charged with being presumably guilty of committing a crime against health in the degree of possession, "based on co-participation."

According to the records which appear in trial 279-980, held in the third district court, in the investigation conducted by the Federal Judicial Police, Ramiro Pena Ayala and Jose Martinez stated that they were arrested while returning from the toll booth at kilometer 26, where they had gone to find out whether the customs officials "were very severe" or whether it would be possible to smuggle some foreign goods.

They confirmed that story yesterday, in making their preliminary statement, in which they insisted that they were innocent of the charge.

Lack of Evidence Claimed

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 30 Oct 80 Sec B p 5

[Text] Sometime today, the Federal Public Ministry agent, Marcelino Garcia Rizo, will decide whether or not to file an appeal against the decision handed down by the third district judge on behalf of Ramiro Pena Ayala, Jose Martinez Macias,

Francisco Barona Ramirez, Jaime Galarza Gonzalez and Jose Luis Lopez de Leon, who were released last Friday night when a writ for their release was issued with legal reservations, for lack of evidence with which to try them.

When questioned on the matter, Marcelino Garcia said that, as of yesterday, it had not been decided whether there was agreement or whether an appeal would be filed against the judge's decision, because he had just received the telex sent by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in which he was appointed prosecutor attached to the third district court.

Garcia Rizo remarked: "Tomorrow, I shall definitely decide on the steps to be taken, after having first studied the records."

In the decision handed down at 1800 hours on Friday, 24 October, the third district judge, Ricardo Rodriguez Villarreal, stated: "In issued a writ of release with legal reservations for lack of evidence with which to try those five persons; because in the proceedings there was never any demonstration of their coparticipation in the commission of a crime against health in its various degrees."

He said that, therefore, the total lack of information prompted this decision, except in the case of Simon Mariscal Gonzalez, Tomas Degollado Ramos, Marino Florentino Diaz and Enrique Sanmiguel Macias, who were ordered to be officially jailed for their presumed guilt in committing a crime against health, the first individual in the degrees of possession and transportation of marihuana, and the others only for possession.

Rodriguez Villarreal added: "They are very different situations, because, while those I have just mentioned were arrested with the drugs, the others were captured in different dissociated locations, in addition to the fact that they were never mentioned as coparticipants."

Nothing Crooked: Aguilar Garza

Upon being interviewed by EL MANANA in connection with the release of Ramiro Pena Ayala, considered to be one of the czars of the international drug traffic, the coordinator of the campaign against drug trafficking in Zone 11, which includes the states of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, Carlos Aguilar Garza, said:

"From the time when 2,620 kilograms of marihuana were seized from a truck on which they were being carried to the La Esperanza communal farm by the driver Simon Mariscal, I supervised the investigation, and give assurance that there was no crooked handling during the course and results thereof."

He added: "Whether or not Ramiro Pena Ayala is a drug trafficker, on this occasion nothing was proven against him, and therefore he was released by the judge in the case."

Aguilar Garza at all times backed the conduct of Federal Public Ministry agent Jaime Eugenio Torres Espinoza, remarking that, "Until his appointment as prosecutor for Tijuana, his record has been irreproachable without any doubt, and this is proven by the fact that the attorney general appointed him to a position as important as the one he currently holds."

He forcefully criticized the rumors being circulated to the effect that Torres Espinoza carried out a "weak, phony" investigation, arguing that these records were based on convincing evidence obtained during the Federal Judicial Police investigation period.

#### Traffickers Freed

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 26 Oct 80 Sec D p 3

[Excerpts] Ramiro Pena Ayala, described as one of the "brains" of the international drug traffic and also identified several years ago as a member of the powerful ring headed by the late Fred Carrasco Gomez, recovered his freedom easily.

Pena Ayala had been incarcerated in the Social Rehabilitation Center for a few days.

The flimsy investigation carried out by the federal prosecutor's office itself opened the doors of the prison for Ramiro Pena Ayala who, shortly after 2100 hours last Friday, left the local jail after the third district judge, Ricardo Rodriguez Villarreal issued a writ for his release with legal reservations.

Both the five individuals who were freed and the four who remain subject to trial were captured by the Federal Judicial Police in connection with a shipment of over 2 tons of marihuana which they were taking to the marshes near the river in order to carry it to the United States.

Even though Simon Mariscal Gonzalez confirmed his statement in the third district court, he had confessed in the federal prosecutor's office that the marihuana had come from Minatitlan, and that he was to receive 100,000 pesos in payment for the transportation, noting that an individual whom he identified as Arnulfo Sanchez had "hired" him to take the drugs to the border.

Others in custody said that a man known as La Loba had hired them to unload marihuana in the river marshes, and that they were to receive \$300 apiece for doing so.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

CTM: UNEMPLOYMENT ADDS TO DRUG ADDICTION

Mexico City METROPOLI de EL DIA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Tlalnepantla, Mexico, 19 October--The unemployment in the state of Mexico (mainly in the periphery of the Federal District) has been the leading cause of the 80 percent increase in drug addiction, and the inhaling of cement and thinner, among children from 8 to 15 years old.

This announcement was made by CTM [Confederation of Mexican Workers] leader Miguel Sanchez Aleman, who added that many young people now become addicted at a very early age to the toxic substances that are easiest to obtain in the various hardware stores, such as thinner and cement for sealing shoes. He said that these products are sold to anyone, and their sale should be banned.

Sanchez Aleman also remarked that the neglect on the part of parents is another factor of which children take advantage to use toxic substances. As a result of the foregoing, drug addiction among children is becoming more extensive each day, including children, adolescents and youths.

When the child addict becomes adolescent, and has to resort to another type of drug, he finds it necessary to steal in order to buy his supply of marihuana or pills, and then becomes a common criminal.

The leader reported that the locations where there are the largest numbers of drug addicts are the La Presa housing developments and the entire eastern section of Tlalnepantla: El Molinito, Los Cuartos, San Lorenzo Tololinga and Loma Colorada, in Naucalpan; and La Concha, Cristobal Higuera, Lomas de San Lorenzo and Lomas de San Miguel, Lomas de Guadalupe, Adolfo Lopez Mateos and Alfredo V. Bonfil, in Atizapan.

In these locations, the adolescents and youths gather in the streets and beg for money to buy cement, pills and thinner; and when someone refuses to give them money they beat him, as a group.

Moreover, unemployment is causing many adult residents of the state to emigrate to the Federal District in search of better opportunities; and, when they do not find them, they must engage in any kind of job in order to earn what is required to support their families and themselves.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

PFC SEIZES MARIHUANA TRAILER NEAR PUEBLA

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 24 Oct 80 Sec D p 7

[Text] Puebla, Puebla, 23 October--The Federal Highway Police seized 15 million pesos worth of marihuana from a trailer which was traveling along the Tehuacan-Puebla highway. The driver of the vehicle, Fernando Mendoza Montoya, stated that the drugs were being taken to the United States border.

The headquarters of that entity in the state announced that the trailer, with license plates K-4281, was pursued for several kilometers by a radio patrol car, because the driver did not obey the order to stop for inspection.

It was found that the drugs (totaling 4 tons) supposedly belonged to engineer Luis Roberto Gonzalez, and were being carried from the state of Oaxaca.

It was also said that the vehicle was the property of a business firm with shops on Coltongo Street, at an unnumbered address in the Vallejo Industrial Complex, in the Federal District, where the Judicial Police apparently have already made more arrests.

2909

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA INCINERATED--In the presence of Carlos Aguilar Garza, coordinator of the agencies of the Federal Public Ministry, and other authorities, over 3 tons of marihuana were incinerated on grounds located along the national highway, at the site of the La Querencia farm. A telex message received by that coordinating entity, containing instructions from the attorney general of the nation, Oscar Sanchez, ordered it to destroy the cannabis indica which had been seized a few days earlier from a powerful ring of international traffickers. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 22 Oct 80 Sec B p 3] 2909

WANTED TRAFFICKER CAUGHT--Mexico City, 29 Oct--One of the most wanted drug traffickers, who headed a well organized ring and who had managed to escape unharmed from several shootouts with the police and the Army, was arrested by Federal Judicial Police agents while he was leaving a hotel in Mazatlan, Sinaloa. Jose Contreras Zubias, for whom there were six arrest warrants for crimes against health and murder, had succeeded in escaping from a confrontation a few days ago in Nogales, Sonora, between his ring and the Army, in which a sergeant and a private were killed. Subsequently, in another encounter between his group of drug traffickers and the Nogales municipal police, a crime prevention police officer was killed. Contreras Zubias had been jailed in Tucson, Arizona, in the U.S., where he was arrested by Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents for drug trafficking, and was freed on bail. On 7 July of this year, he was also arrested for the same crime by the DEA in Los Angeles, California, and was released on \$75,000 bail. This elusive trafficker was sent to the rehabilitation center in Nogales, Sonora, and is at the disposal of the second district judge of the district court in Culiacan, Sinaloa. [Text] [Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 30 Oct 80 Sec E p 3] 2909

CHIHUAHUA PLANTATIONS DESTROYED--Forces from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic fumigated 127 poppy plantations over an expanse of 86,000 square meters in 2 days' work carried out in the municipalities of Guadalupe and Calvo, in the state of Chihuahua. The announcement was made to EL SOL DE SINALOA by Hector Aviles Castillo, coordinator for Zone 006 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, who commented that 73 of the plantations fumigated last Wednesday contained plants 70 centimeters tall, and were therefore ready for scoring. He also remarked that, of the area of 55,000 square meters on which those crops were located, the destruction was more difficult in an area consisting of 35,000 square meters, where the plants were mingled with corn, because those who did the planting were attempting to conceal them in this way. He explained that they had encountered this problem

in their work on Wednesday, when they toured Sector 75 of the special cartography of the Attorney General's Office, a site located in the settlement of Dolores, in the municipality mentioned at the beginning. In the municipal capital itself, plantations covering an area of 31,000 square meters were destroyed. A total of 53 plantations, with plants between 15 and 30 centimeters tall, were destroyed. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 4] 2909

CSO: 5330

PANAMA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKER'S ARREST--Agents of the narcotics section of the Treasury Ministry arrested Miriam Ribera Banon, a housewife, and Maida Callau Mendez, a student, both 23-year-old Bolivian citizens, on 20 November for carrying cocaine paste. They arrived on a Lloyd Boliviano flight from Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Narcotics agents found plastic bags containing some 2 kg of cocaine paste fastened to their legs. The shipment is estimated to be worth approximately \$2 million on the international drug market. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 22 Nov 80 p 2A]

ARREST OF NARCOTICS TRAFFICKER--Lucia Ines Recuenco de Rodriguez, a Peruvian citizen, was arrested on 30 October at Tocumen Airport upon arrival from Lima after it was discovered that she was carrying 2.5 kg of cocaine, valued at \$1.5 million. The cocaine was hidden under her girdle. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 1B]

CSO: 5300



URUGUAY

WELL-KNOWN DRUG, AMPHETAMINES TRAFFICKER ARRESTED

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 14

[Text] A drug dealer and thief who has been well known to Narcotics Squad officers since the beginning of the 1970's has been arrested, this time by the 15th Section, and sent to prison by the second trial judge, who charged him with the crime of "private violence."

Eduardo Cattani Baptista, a 26-year-old Uruguayan, has a record of "using forged identification documents," "larceny," "trespassing a residence," "use of noxious drugs," "possession of narcotics" and "dealing in and supplying narcotics."

In late 1973 Cattani Baptista, who had lived at Calle 3 No 5240 in Penarol, was tried together with a 19-year-old girl after having stolen a whole book of blank prescription forms from the medical office of a mutual benefit association, while falsely claiming that they were consulting a doctor.

They used the prescription blanks to forge all their prescriptions and then obtained psychopharmaceuticals and amphetamines from a downtown pharmacy, which they sold to several addicts with whom they were acquainted.

Furthermore, at that time Cattani had a large number of bottles of pharmaceuticals in his home which he intended to send to Brazil. He had undertaken such operations in the past, earning substantial profits and causing the price of this trade to rise fivefold in our area.

Later Cattani Baptista was caught again along with 10 cohorts. He was tried along with six of them, while the remaining four were given psychiatric treatment. This time the crime was more serious and the illegal operators were involved with bringing in "cannabis sativa L" seeds which they planted in two small farms--one in Colon and the other in Pajas Blancas--waiting for the time when the product could be sold on the street.

When the hemp had grown to a height of 1.20 meters, the Narcotics Squad raided these areas, breaking up the whole "business," seizing plants and arresting all those implicated not only in the sale of marihuana, but also those dealing in amphetamines.

In the present case, Cattani Baptista, who obviously has continued his illicit activities, took advantage of the fact that a friend of his was drunk to enter his friend's home, where he threatened the friend's mother and forced her to write a receipt which said that she had sold him a stove, a watch and a bathroom heating unit. The outlaw intended to use this document to justify his possession of these items.

He was reported to the 15th Section, which arrested him, following which he was tried and sent to prison.



Eduardo Cattani Baptista,

9661  
CSO: 5300

IRAN

RESULTS OF KHORASAN ANTI-ADDICTION CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

Tehran JAVANAN-E EMRUZ in Persian 27 Oct 80 pp 22-23

[Article: "Agents of the Khorasan Anti-addiction Campaign Staff: Fifty Anti-Addiction Treatment Centers and Hospitals Have Been Established in Khorasan"]

[Text] Addiction is a problem that has not yet been uprooted in our society. Rumor has it that the anti-smuggling organizations and treatment centers have been weakened in the past few weeks. Smugglers are again gaining control over the situation. They are introducing large quantities of fairly lowpriced narcotics onto the market. On the other hand it has been reported that several treatment centers have closed because of neglect on the part of their officials, and those treatment centers that continue to operate also have problems. We want to call this to the attention of officials in the Health Ministry, the sheriff's offices and the courts, in order for them to act at once lest the pains and expense that have thus far gone into the anti-smuggling campaign and for addict treatment be wasted. Our report this week is from Mashhad and the Province of Khorasan.

The Start of Khorasan Activities

In the province of Khorasan an Islamic anti-addiction group, working to cure addicts and fight smugglers, has begun extensive activities. Seyyed Abolfazl Bakayan, supervisor of the group, said in a talk with our reporter:

The Islamic anti-addiction group of Mashhad began its work in Khorasan from 1 Shahrivar 1358 [23 Aug-22 Sep 1979], under the supervision of Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Mar'ashi. This group has sections for teaching, guidance, anti-smuggling activities, and addict treatment. As of 25/1/59 [14 Apr 1980] around 70 people had been hospitalized, quit drugs under the guidance of aides, and resumed life outside the hospital.

The group's guidance committee broadcasts a radio program called "The Splendor of Being Set Free" with the help of the brothers at Radio Mashhad. This program airs difficulties and confusions with the people. We have been successful to a certain extent in getting out information and printing posters to familiarize the people and officials with this impotence-causing disaster. Since Hojjatoleslam Khalkhali began his work the narcotics problem has been largely resolved. We have placed our energies at the disposal of the Joint Anti-narcotics staff and we have busied ourselves with the treatment of addicts. This is still continuing.

#### Formation of the Joint Staff

In another portion of his remarks, Bakayan said: The Joint Anti-addiction staff, of which I am a member and which cooperates fully with the Islamic Anti-addiction group, held its first meeting at the provincial capital on 19/4/59 [10 July 1979]. During that meeting, members of the Joint Anti-addiction Staff from all responsible and revolutionary organizations, including Dr Modarres, elected representatives to the Central Anti-addiction Staff. It was decided that they would work in five committees under the mantle of the Joint Anti-addiction staff, divided as follows:

- 1-Treatment and Executive Committee
- 2-Disciplinary Committee
- 3-Supply Committee
- 4-Promotion Committee

Teams have been sent to the municipalities. Thirty-six treatment centers and 14 hospitals have been established, distributed as follows:

- 1-In Mashhad, 10 treatment centers and one addicts' hospital
- 2-In Sabzevar, 9 treatment centers and 1 hospital
- 3-In Torbat-e Jam, 2 treatment centers and 1 hospital
- 4-In Birjand, 1 treatment center, 1 hospital
- 5-In Neyshabur, 1 hospital
- 6-In Fariman, 1 treatment center, and two teams from Rehabilitation Crusade
- 7-In Esfarayen, 1 treatment center and 1 hospital
- 8-In Ferdows, 1 treatment center
- 9-In Tayebad, 3 treatment centers and 1 hospital
- 10-In Torbat-e Heydariyeh, 1 treatment center and 1 hospital
- 11-In Shirvan, 1 treatment center and 1 hospital
- 12-In Daregaz, 1 treatment center and 1 hospital
- 13-In Quchan, 2 treatment centers and 2 hospitals
- 14-In Bojnurd, 3 treatment centers and 2 hospitals

#### Staff Programs

Hojjatolislam Safa'i, supervisor of the revolutionary guards of Khorasan, said at one of our sessions: Any organ that does not cooperate with the Joint Anti-addiction Staff or does things that are destructive will answer to the Special Revolutionary Court. Dr Ja'farzadeh, Managing Director of Health and Welfare, also gave the necessary order to cooperate to health authorities in the Khorasan municipalities.

Dr E'temadzadeh, agent for the Combined Council Staff and province headquarters representative, requested more control for the councils over addicted persons so that cured addicts would not be inclined to return again to addiction. Dr Mosavi requested addict treatment at the village level and more revolutionary guard involvement in the anti-addiction campaign.

Sister Setudehfar asked for cooperation between revolutionary groups, government organizations, and people's forces in the anti-addiction campaign, as well as assistance, visits, and care for the families of addicts. She said the problem of addiction is a social problem, and that everyone must practice self-help and cooperation. Abolfazl Baka'iyani also pointed out that the Revolutionary Council has affirmed a 10 day treatment period for outpatients, except in cases where a physician recommends hospitalization, and that the period for carrying out the plan is 6 months.

#### Curing Addicts

During this period we benefited from the material and spiritual assistance of Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Mar'ashi. Fortunately, by now we have succeeded in curing a great many addicts. Of course there are also problems with this work. One of them is the size of the province and the dispersed arrangement of the cities and villages. Another problem is the adjacency of Afghanistan. You know that during the former regime most Iranian narcotics smugglers entered Iran from that country. Another problem is that the poppy plant was cultivated in the area itself. The low level of popular awareness caused the people themselves, who cultivated the poppy, to extract and use opium.

Now, fortunately, poppy cultivation has been forbidden, and most of the principal smugglers have gone to their reward thanks to Mr Khalkhali. We are busy curing addicts, and at the same time we are trying to make the people aware of the consequences of addiction in the cultural classes we have and over the radio.

#### What Do Addicts Say?

After talking with Seyyed Abolfazl Baka'iyani, we went among the addicts and talked with several of them.

One of the addicts, who did not wish to be named, said:

I am a 25 year-old highschool graduate. I have been addicted to heroin for 6 years. The "pain" is obvious, and the "cure" is known. It only needs work. One step in curing addicts is the eradication of smugglers and dealers, which has been done to a considerable extent. Another phase of the cure is pharmaceutical and psychological, and the psychological cure is very important. Once a former addict has recovered his health and returns to society, the matter then rests with the people and his family, and the way they behave towards him so as not to harm his spirit and personality. It seems, however, that we have not as yet been able to solve the problem of society's encounter with the addict. The people must be educated by means of publicity, be it radio, television, or the press.

You are yourselves journalists. Has it happened yet that a psychologist or sociologist who has worked on and researched Iranian society has talked on radio, television, or in the press about parent behavior towards children between the periods of childhood and adolescence, during which a person passes through differing states? The reason is that most of our sociologists and psychologists have done their research and study on Western societies where they went to school. I hope at least you yourselves, who have psychologists, will begin studies on parent behavior towards children, especially adolescents and youths, for in this way there is hope that by solving society's primary problem, meaning the family, the problem of addiction and all other problems will be solved automatically and disappear.

#### Opium, Cure for Lumbago!

Mahmud H, another addict, 35 years old and a resident of one of the villages around Mashhad, said:

I became addicted 16 years ago because of lumbago. Because I began working as a child, I got lumbago. One of the people of my province told me to smoke opium and I would be better! I did so, my lumbago was cured, and I continued my addiction until narcotics became scarce. Then I came to be hospitalized and to quit my addiction.

#### Addiction Caused by Poppy Cultivation

Hosseyn, a farmer, said:

I have been addicted for a long time, because we cultivated poppies ourselves and in so doing I became addicted. On the other hand, many smugglers passed back and forth between here and Afghanistan, and some of them also got the people addicted. May God send them to the fires of hell.

#### In Statistical Language

After speaking with the addicts, we turn to a study of statistics.

Since the beginning of addict treatment and the establishment of treatment centers and hospitals in Khorasan until now more than 500 addicts have regained their health. Of course, the people's unawareness has caused a larger number to be caught in this net. A number of people also, because of being far away from a physician, have turned to drugs to relieve pain. This is a tragedy whose solution is in the hands of the doctors who work in the big cities for economic reasons. They are not even willing to come out of the cities at least once a month to go to the villages. God knows when this division of doctors among the various points in the country will take place.

It is also necessary to mention this point, and I hope the doctors of our country (of course those conscientious doctors who occasionally visit the villages are in a different category from the rest) will not be angry with us, but they should definitely be sent to the villages under compulsion. It is true that village facilities are few, lacking proper roads and communications, but if all our country's doctors would go to the villages just as they are with the same ardor and concern of Albert Schweitzer when he went among the African natives, many ills could be cured and a great many unknowns would become known.

I will cut my comments short and move on to the statistics that have come to us from Khorasan:

Fifty-seven percent relieve physical pain (most of these people, or better still, all of them, are residents of the villages and small cities, who turn to narcotics, and especially opium and its residue, out of their ignorance and because of being far away from a doctor or health facility).

In the same way (!!!) 16 percent of these people either grew poppies or bought and sold narcotics. Most of them said they tried it just to taste a delicacy being offered for sale and then became addicted.

Seven percent had family problems (this group is made up of young people who live in the province's large cities).

Psychological problems (failure at work, in life or study, and being touchy), 9 percent.

Carousing, feasting and drinking, 3 percent (It is possible both to do good things with money and to get into deep water and misfortune with it. Wise money management is an art unto itself).

Unsuitable companions, 8 percent.

Just as you have seen in these statistics, most of the reasons for addiction were to relieve pain. It is the task of the doctors of our country to roll up their sleeves and go to the villages. Doctors living abroad must return to their country, and take the hands of their compatriots and befriend them. Meanwhile, as was pointed out in the opening paragraph, officials must heed our call and get moving before it is too late, for if what we have done so far is undone in the future it is their own fault and not the fault of someone else.

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ISRAEL

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED--This week 1 kg of pure heroin worth 1.5 million Israeli shekels was seized at Ben-Gurion Airport. The drug was discovered hidden in plastic bags in two pieces of hand luggage being carried by a British citizen arriving from Turkey. The woman has been living in Israel for 7 years and makes many trips abroad, mainly to Turkey. The police suspect her of belonging to a "Turkish connection" that brings large quantities of hard drugs into Israel. The police have begun a widescale investigation to find the people who are smuggling the drugs. [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Nov 80 p 8 TA]

TURKISH HEROIN -Yesterday 0.5 kg of pure heroin was seized at the Ben-Gurion Airport from an inhabitant of Ashdod who was returning from Turkey. This is the second smuggling attempt this week. The police think that the two attempts are a part of the "Turkish connection" which is a smuggling route from Turkey bringing in drugs to the Israeli market and also to other countries, with Israel serving as an important crossroads on the route. The police are investigating in an attempt to discover the Ashdod smuggler's partner in this act. [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Nov 80 p 4 TA]

CSO: 5300



FINLAND

POLICE REPORT INCREASED DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTH

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 26 Oct 80 pp 1, 24

[Reportage by Margita Andergård]

[Text] Narcotics crimes have definitely increased since spring, police think. For several years youths under 17 had hardly been seen in connection with narcotics, but suddenly drug users of 15 to 17 years of age are showing up again.

At the youth clinic of the A [amphetamine] Clinic Foundation it is considered that the situation at least is quite different from that during the real epidemic at the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's.

There have been some dolorex cases, but otherwise few addicts are seen here. But speaking of dolorex, at Hesperia Hospital an experiment has been carried out with serious dolorex addicts.

The aim was to replace hard drugs with milder ones and thus minimize the harmful effects, and to keep narcotic addicts away from criminal dealings. At the hospital it is considered now that the experiment can be said to have failed.

Somewhat Gloomier Than in the Spring

/"No, the young drug abusers do not seek treatment voluntarily. The more serious cases should be brought to the hospital by force," says Unto Vuono, chief commissioner and division chief with the criminal police. He says that drug abuse in general has increased considerably since the spring, and that it is a disturbing feature that the age limit suddenly seems to have dropped, so that abusers are now also found among 15 to 17-year-olds./

Chief Commissioner Vuono says that it happens now and then that the police take drug addicts to Hesperia Hospital's detoxification department.

Another thing, too, is that here "clean" addicts are rare; i.e., for the most part they have gotten the narcotic illegally. That means that they are prosecuted and wind up in prison. The penalty for narcotics violations range from 2 years' imprisonment for slight infractions to 10 years for serious violations.

"There are also certain prisons where narcotics can be gotten very easily," says Unto Vuono.

He says that he does not blame the prison personnel in any way; they do their best within the limits of their authority.

But their hands are tied by orders from above, from the highest authorities.

"Under the present system they cannot search prisoners returning from furloughs, they cannot inspect the contents of packages, and they cannot search guests who come on visits."

#### More Concealed Than Formerly

That might be called liberalizing to extremes, says Chief Commissioner Vuono.

He says that most narcotic drugs can be obtained now in Helsinki, in spite of the fact that the selling is being done with more concealment than formerly. Dolorex has been replacing the other drugs for a long time now, and will be in the lead for some time to come. Amphetamines are found more rarely. The narcotics police are afraid that heroin will become commoner here, too, since reports from Interpol indicate that illegal preparation of heroin has been introduced on a large scale both in France and in Italy. There is also cocaine in Sweden, but at such sky-high prices that the police hope that those prices will frighten the addicts away from buying it here in Finland. Even amphetamines seem to be too expensive for our conditions. And heroin is not cheap, either--according to Swedish reports just one gram costs over 1,500 kronor in Sweden.

#### Illicit Cultivation

According to Chief Commissioner Vuono, hash now costs about 6 [Finnish] marks a gram on the street. So it is undoubtedly the drug most used here at present, along with dolorex. Recently 18 kg of hash was seized in Paukarlahti.

Another disturbing phenomenon is that in several cases recently youths have grown cannabis themselves, in crops of varying size, at home in pots or outdoors. Cannabis yields marihuana, which is related to hash.

"It is therefore a good idea for parents to take a little notice if children suddenly show a great interest in gardening. Such cultivation is a drug violation, and the punishment can be severe, from 2 years up, so it is nothing to play around with," says Unto Vuono.

#### Mafia in Amsterdam

In any case, for the time being there is quite good success in keeping smuggling down. As a result, only relatively small amounts of narcotics are for sale and they are expensive.

"According to the Copenhagen police, the Finns play a big part in narcotics violations there. Of the foreigners, the Swedes are in first place, Finns second, and Norwegians third."

Formerly Copenhagen was a center for gangs and criminals who devoted themselves to the narcotics trade.

"Now the center of gravity has shifted over from Copenhagen to Amsterdam. The façade in Amsterdam may look quite smooth, but the reality behind it is not sunny. They are beginning to get big narcotics problems there. Besides, there is a maffia operating there that is in the hands of people from the Far East, Chinese, Thai."

Chief Commissioner Vuono also points out that narcotics crimes are generally the biggest reason for foreigners' being deported from Finland, although the reason is perhaps not always announced to the public.

How Can You Clear Up a Single Case?

"How can you clear up any narcotics violation up there when you are not allowed to listen in on telephone conversations even when a serious crime is involved?"

That is what policemen in other countries are always asking Unto Vuono.

"Finland is the only country in Europe where the police are not in a position to do that. That has to be a political question," says Unto Vuono.

He has studied the system in Sweden, where it is said that the most serious drug offenses have often been straightened out precisely through telephone monitoring, and no abuses have ever happened.

"This possibility, of course, would only be resorted to in extreme cases--if necessary, for example, only after a court decision. It would not mean that one could begin freely listening to other people's telephone conversations whenever one liked."

Chief Commissioner Vuono says that in his opinion the narcotics situation has, in spite of everything, been kept quite stable in recent years. It goes in waves, and right now it looks somewhat worse again. But it is not at the moment as it was from 1969 to 1972, in spite of the fact that drug abuse has increased among youths.

In 1978 only three youths under 17 were tried in the Helsinki magistrates' courts for narcotics violations. This year there have been several dozen and more are pending. Several big hash cases will come up soon in the Helsinki magistrates' courts.

The problem is more widespread today than before, Unto Vuono says. It is present in the port cities, in the communes around Helsinki, and now and then even out in the country, as the case of the hash business in Paukarlahti shows.

"I am sure that we would seize more drugs if we had a still more effective control. In Tammerfors [Tampere], e.g., we never used to have any narcotics violations. Now the town has become a regular narcotics capital, and crime has begun to show up there as well."

According to some figures there are 30,000 to 40,000 drug abusers in the country. Chief commissioner Vuono says that it is usual to assume that 10 percent of them

are real addicts. Of those who are convicted of narcotics violations, two thirds are recidivists.

#### Experiment With Drug Addicts Did Not Succeed

/At Hesperia Hospital they have been trying for 5 years to keep 8 dolorex addicts under "maintenance care." These were very serious cases, older addicts for whom a deprivation cure was more or less unrealistic./

"Our objective was to replace morphine with the weaker, not so addictive morphine derivative methadone and thus 'stabilize' these eight drug addicts," says Bengt Wickström, head physician of the Hesperia Hospital outpatient clinic.

The objective was thus to replace hard drugs with milder ones and minimize the negative effects.

The eight that took part in the experiment were cases whose prognosis was quite unfavorable, Wickström says.

They came in daily to get their methadone.

"But if we judge by what our criteria for the experiment were, that the daily dose of methadone would keep them out of the criminal drug trade, it seems to us here that the experiment has failed.

"The majority of the persons in the group have not been able to restrain themselves from continued criminal dealings, even though they should have gotten a dose at the hospital that was sufficient for themselves.

"Personally I am still not in favor of methadone treatment after this experiment. Our line here at the hospital is that we are not continuing the treatment. It may be fine in theory, but in practice it is very hard to carry out," says head physician Wickström.

#### Drug Prescriptions To Go to Medical Board

/From the beginning of next year the medical board plans to introduce a system that will catch drug abusers and also doctors that prescribe overdoses like fish in a net.

The intention is that the pharmacies shall begin systematically sending in all drug prescriptions to the medical board. The check will also be extended backward for a year, i.e. for all of 1980./

This thus concerns the drug abusers who try to get their drugs through physicians and pharmacies.

Antti Marttila, pharmaceutical consultant with the medical board, says that up to now it has been impossible to keep track of all prescriptions consistently because the resources needed for that were not available. Samplings were done and prescriptions called in where necessary, as was done, for example, in the dolorex affair, as far back as 1976.

The new system would make a systematic check possible.. All drug prescriptions would be sorted and fed into a computer. It would be possible to find what persons got too large doses of narcotics and also what doctor or doctors prescribed those doses.

Suspicious cases would be investigated.

What would be done with the drug abusers?

"Another question we are considering right now is whether maintenance treatment is to be recommended or not."

A study group is working on that at the medical board and investigating it as best it can.

The experiment at Hesperia Hospital with methadone patients is also a part of the study.

Antti Marttila does not consider that the result of the Hesperia experiment was entirely negative. Besides, it was such a small group that it is difficult to draw conclusions on the basis of that experiment alone.

#### Did Not Apply for Compensation

Why has the dolorex mess not shown up earlier among the problems with which the old age pension service and the health insurance bureaus are concerned? They have a system that makes it possible to find drug abusers, and in certain cases they send out lists to physicians.

"Well, it is only if those who get the prescriptions filled also want to get compensation that the prescription is sent to the health insurance bureau," says Antti Marttila.

And, as the dolorex case shows, the overwhelming majority of drug offenders have been smart enough not to do that. And so they have not been caught in the health insurance computer net.

But if the medical board's plans become a reality, from next year on it will not be so easy to form narcotics groups of the same kind as that revealed by the dolorex affair.

The medical board's control would apply only to narcotic preparations, not to other medicines.

#### Investigation of Suspects

"The main responsibility for control of the use of medicines still lies with the medical board and not with us," says Risto Lumento, department head with the old age pension system. He is in charge of the computer system there and says that the computers are not programmed in such a way that they can find drug abusers.

"But since the law says that compensation should not be paid out for misuse of medicines, there should be a check on that."

That check is still done manually for the most part, so that at the local health insurance offices information is gathered by various systems on persons who, for example, get compensation several times in the course of a month.

If somebody smells a rat and suspects some kind of abuse, the physician treating the case is contacted.

"But the real drug addicts generally stay entirely outside of that system," says department head Lumento.

Youth Clinic: Some Dolorex Cases, but No Longer an Epidemic

/"Last winter we had a few young dolorex abusers here. But otherwise we have not seen too many real drug addicts here the last few years. Ninety-nine percent of those that use anything are "mixed" users. They use alcohol, medicines, sometimes both, sometimes some narcotic substance. But the situation here is quite different from what it was when we had the real epidemic at the end of the 1960's and beginning of the 1970's," says Betty Konstary, social therapist at the A-Clinic Foundation's youth clinic at Sanduddsgatan 5, Helsinki./

"The really hard drug addicts, who use morphine and heroin, have for the most part gone to the dolorex doctors in recent years, and they are often older drug users.

"And those who use hash and marihuana or sometimes experiment with that usually do not show up here. People come here of their own free will, when they recognize that the only way out is to ask for help from somebody that wants to help.

"The few drug addicts that we do see here bear witness in any case that younger people who are not acquainted with the clandestine selling places are unlikely to run across narcotics in the street trade as they used to do. Drugs are found there only occasionally, and at a very high price."

Betty Konstari wonders, and a number of other social workers and physicians with her, why the dolorex mess did not come to light earlier. She has seen that the health insurance bureaus in certain cases send out lists of drug abusers; by all indications their data banks have in certain cases been able to find these drug abusers and their doctors. Why has it not been possible to do that systematically?

Last spring there was a girl at the youth clinic, a dolorex case that was really in a very bad way.

Dolorex is a morphine, after all, and can very quickly lead to a mental and physical dependence that also gives rise to frightful withdrawal symptoms; the user is plagued with restlessness, can hardly sit still, and often has severe physical pain in addition.

At the youth clinic they at least draw a sigh of relief that the hippie period is over. It was the hippie culture that came in at the end of the 1960's with an epidemic-like narcotics abuse in its wake; it was mostly hash that was used, but also stronger substances--amphetamines, LSD, and other very dangerous narcotics.

"There was also a great deal that was positive in the hippie culture; it spoke for peace and nonviolence. But it was also a passivistic philosophy, emphasizing meditation--and it was here that drugs came into the picture; it was thought that they would help people to spiritual quiet and clarity. In contrast to alcohol, which first of all makes people active, but may also easily arouse aggressions," says Betty Konstari.

"The youth groups that exist now--'deanare,' 'the teddy,' 'the hämy,' 'punkkare'--do not use narcotics. They are negatively disposed toward them; at most they approve a little beer and wine. Among them drugs are not 'in' at all."

One fad that the young people seem to have gotten largely the wrong way around is the karate and judo courses that are so popular now, according to Betty Konstari and Rosa Kjellberg, who is a youth worker at the emergency station.

They feel that these courses in all too many cases arouse an aggressiveness in the youths that they cannot overcome afterwards.

"They learn the holds but do not understand the philosophy, which is that those arts are to be used only for self-defense and the like, and absolutely not to attack anyone.

"They also like to show what they have learned. This often results in kicks and blows and in attacks on innocent passersby on the street, for example.

"Many of the youths that come to the youth clinic have no alcohol or drug problems at all. Some come here entirely on their own to talk about difficulties of various kinds; others have had psychiatric treatment and get follow-up treatment here or are sent here by teen-age clinics."

Betty Konstari says that during her time at the clinic she has seen the aptness of the old observation that it is the youths that have received a heavy blow in some way, most often in the home, that run the risk of becoming abusers of narcotics, of alcohol, of tranquilizers. It may be conditions of poverty, disturbing divorces, a death--there is always something there. There are many who experiment but do not find that they get any benefit from or have any need of this or that drug.

"The parents also serve as a model. They may be under stress, overwhelmed with demands from outside. They may perhaps lose in bouts with evening drinking, sleeping pills, pain pills. This can become a pattern that is taken over by the children," says Betty Konstari.

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GREECE

UPSURGE IN HEROIN PEDDLING REPORTED

Athens EPIKAIRA in Greek 6-12 Nov 80 pp 59, 62

[Article by Ilias Malatos: "Heroin Is Being Sold on Sidewalks..."]

[Text] Narcotics are already a national danger to our country. This is the conclusion the security authorities have reached following a comprehensive study of the various data obtained mainly from many narcotics smugglers and drug addicts arrested during the past 10 months. In addition to these data, security authorities, especially anti-narcotic ones, have been flooded for many months now with information from Western countries which warns of the mortal danger involved in the spread of various narcotics.

But in countries of the Eastern bloc also the SOS is heard about the danger of narcotics. The security authorities in these countries have so intensified their border-post inspections that they do not hesitate at all to literally strip automobiles as they pass through.

For our country the situation caused by narcotics smuggling is particularly dangerous. The authorities have ascertained that since early this year Turkey has been supplying the whole European "market" with heroin, the most dangerous of narcotics, while our country, because of its proximity to Turkey, has become the easiest target of the various smugglers of the slow death.

It has been observed that of the total volume of narcotics seized by our police in the past 10 months, 80 percent represented heroin and only 20 percent hashish. The situation is so dangerous that an officer of the Athens anti-narcotics section has pointed out indicatively that adulterated heroin can now be sold on sidewalks and that: "The use of such adulterated heroin leads to instantaneous death..."

Heroin is imported to our country from Turkey and is known under the name "Kafetia." Until recently it was Thailand, Pakistan, and India which supplied Europe and the United States with heroin. But the situation has changed with the appearance of the "Kafetia" from Turkey. In the past 3 years Turkey has become the source of this hard narcotic. It has flooded Europe with heroin to such an extent that a month ago the German police dispatched to Greece an officer who collaborated closely with his colleagues here on this serious matter. The German made known his fears about the heroin danger in his country and pointed out that Germany is facing a problem in heroin smuggling.



Last week, on the other hand, a French lady jurist specially trained in narcotics and anti-narcotic methods arrived in Athens and collaborated with the suburban anti-narcotics authorities. She, too, has pointed out that France also faces the problem of heroin smuggling.

The fact is characteristic that this French jurist, who is an investigating magistrate in Paris, watched the officers of the suburban security in an operation for the arrest of narcotics smugglers and addicts. She participated in the operation at Exarkheia Square where, as is known, four smugglers were arrested while a fifth one escaped handcuffed.

Recently the police of West European countries have been seeking the cooperation of the Greek anti-narcotics authorities. A weak aspect from the Greek point of view is the fact that in Greece no single agent exists which is strictly occupied with narcotics. Such is not the case in any other Eastern or Western country! Thus, not only is it not possible to gather information or data on narcotics for processing by a "staff office" but even the very policing of the violations is not done in an orthodox way.

It is for this reason that one observes the disheartening phenomenon whereby the gendarmery carries out an operation in a section under the jurisdiction of the police and vice versa. One does not have to be an expert to understand how negative this Greek phenomenon becomes in coping with the whole problem.

But it is not only the gendarmery or the Cities Police who are occupied with narcotics. The customs inspectors are in the front line of the battle against narcotics. So are the port police, the jurists who are daily asked to try the criminals of this type, the teachers who see with anguish the "small pills" in some of the students' school bags, the doctors who so often deal with the tragic cases of addicts. How can all these be synchronized? Who should update whom on the dangers our country faces? Which single agent will the military doctors cooperate with concerning recruits who are addicts? The way the anti-narcotics effort is organized in our country lets only the gendarmery and the Cities Police do the dirty work.

In the meantime, the problem has become national. Turkey openly supplies our country with narcotics. The poppy is legally cultivated there. The growers give a small quantity to the Turkish monopoly and keep the "lion's share" which they sell on the open market. The "experts" then make opium, morphine, and heroin by processing the morphine. The police in Turkey are occupied with the wave of political violence there, thus leaving the smugglers free to flourish with the purchase and sale of heroin. They buy pure heroin in Turkey at 300 drachmas per gram and sell it in Greece and other Western countries at 20,000 drachmas per gram, in adulterated form, moreover... They mix heroin with various substances such as lactose in 1:5 ratio. They thus become rich with amazing facility while the addicts suffer internal injuries with the very first use of the substance.

There is no chance for one who falls into the net of the smugglers to be saved from death. Unfortunately, 80 percent of the young people arrested are heroin addicts and "pill" maniacs while the remaining 20 percent are hashish addicts.

It is easy for the smugglers to transport heroin because of its small volume compared to other narcotics. They transport it by concealing it in secret parts of

male and female bodies. The Swedish woman, Ann Katrin Malgist, 25--who was arrested a few days ago while acting as a lookout outside a pharmacy on Thivai Avenue which was broken into by her friend Evangelos Khr. Papakhristos or Iasonidis, 28--was carrying a small 100-gram opium phial in her genitalia! And, Papakhristos, to destroy any evidence when arrested by suburban police, swallowed a sufficient quantity of cocaine and now lies in serious condition in a hospital bed.

At the "drug den" of 125 Petra Street in Kolonos the police arrested, among others, Andonia Khr. Simaioforidou, 34, who had a special weakness for the company of teenagers. Three years ago she met in a motion picture theater Aleka A.--who today is just about 20--and using narcotics and sex lured her into becoming an "operator." Andonia used Aleka to lure youngsters, almost in their teens, to the "den" where they could find narcotics and women 24 hours a day! "Victor," the person who supplies the den with narcotics, is still at large and considered one of the most dangerous smugglers of Turkish heroin. The authorities warn that the danger of heroin imports from Turkey has become national. They themselves raise the dilemma: Who can answer with a categorical "yes" or "no" if this narcotics smuggling from Turkey to our country in particular is not part of a "special operation," given the fact that the relations between the two countries are strained most of the time?

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SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM COURT SENTENCES MEMBERS OF THAI HEROIN GANG

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Clases von Hofsten]

[Text] Seven of the members of the Thai heroin gang which was unmasked in Stockholm were sentenced on Thursday. Together they received 32 years' imprisonment. In addition, six were deported for life.

The 26-year old Verapol Tansuhaj of Sigtuna received the longest penalty. He was sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment plus life-time deportation for dealing in 2 to 2 1/2 kilos of heroin. In addition he is to pay damages of 800,000 kr to the Swedish state.

That sum corresponds to what the Stockholm district court calculates he earned in the narcotic business. The quantity of heroin he sold was worth several million kr on the illegal narcotic market.

Picka Nuangsri, 27 years old, from Uppsala, was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment and deportation for having dealt with at least a kilo of heroin.

In addition, 4 Thai, 3 of them women, were sentenced to prison for between 2 1/2 and 4 years for serious narcotic crimes. A 29-year old Swede from Stockholm was sentenced to prison for 3 1/2 years, plus 50,000 kr in damages, for his participation in the sales.

The gang received and sold heroin which couriers smuggled from Thailand to Sweden. The two individuals who organized the whole show are in Bangkok and are, according to reports, still at large.

Arrested At Arlanda

The police got wind of the activity last fall. After several months investigation, the police believed the time was ripe for action in April this year. It took place at Arlanda. A Thai couple were about to fly home to Thailand after a short visit in Stockholm. The police found 150,000 kr in cash in a package which was supposed to give the impression of containing toys.

The husband has in the course of the investigation given several explanations for having the money. One time he stated that if he were to confess that he and his wife had smuggled heroin in to Sweden, several people in Sweden and Thailand would be caught. Hence, he denied it. On another occasion he confessed, but during the trial he again denied the crime.

In its sentence the district court, among other things, pointed to the difficulty in determining the guilt of the different individuals. It involved primarily the women involved. The court did not want to exclude the fact that women from Thailand and Asia in general are so submissive that they carry out without hesitation tasks assigned to them without being informed regarding the significance of the task and without the right to check out the matter.

#### Difficult To Judge

Intent to commit a crime is consequently difficult to determine. But in the case in question, the court, however, established that, in regard to two of the women, it is inconceivable that they did not realize the significance of their acts. In regard to the third woman, the court is of the opinion that she must have realized something concerning the real purpose of her trip when she was told to change shoes while on the way to the airport in Bangkok. The heroin was smuggled into Sweden in hollowed-out platform shoes.

The court also observed that even if the general preventive effect in Thailand of long prison sentences for these Thais is negligible, one must not ignore the risk that many other people would try to smuggle heroin into Sweden if those now found guilty were to get off too easy.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

AMPHETAMINE FACTORY RAIDED--Stockholm, 6 Nov--A service firm on Bergsgatan in Stockholm (not far from the headquarters of the police) has been for quite a long time a disguised center for manufacturing amphetamine. Narcotic investigators for the state criminal police, who have had the location under surveillance for several months, struck 1 day last week. A liter of amphetamine in liquid form and in final powder was confiscated. For a long time [nerve] stimulating drugs have been scarce on the narcotic market in Stockholm. Small quantities of amphetamine have been confiscated and analyzed at the State Criminal Technical Laboratory (SKL) in Kingöping. The evidence indicated that the narcotic originated in a single domestic distillery. Two men and a woman were apprehended during the police raid last week. One of the men manages the firm. It included four rooms. The distillery was carefully camouflaged in the innermost room. Production has been going on for several months. The main individual denies that any sales have taken place. He says that he produced the narcotic for his own use. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Nov 80 p 32] 6893

DRUGS GANG'S COURIERS ARRESTED--Stockholm, 6 Nov--An international narcotic gang with ramifications in Sweden has been broken up by the Canadian police. Ten persons are under arrest in Canada. Others have been apprehended in Austria where the gang has its base. It has not yet been ascertained how large quantities of narcotics--above all, Libyan cannabis--has been smuggled into Europe, but it may involve hundreds of kilos. Two of the gang's couriers, two Swedes, were apprehended last week. One of them has been taken into the custody of the Stockholm district court and confessed that he has received and sold large quantities. According to prosecutor Per Rosvall, the man has up to now admitted selling about 70 kilos of cannabis for roughly 1 million kr. It is likely that the affair will be further expanded. The other suspected Swede denies everything. He will be brought before the arresting judge on Friday. In connection with the investigation a third person came into the picture. That person had a small quantity of cocaine in his possession. The police suspect that he for his part has been a bootlegger for a cocaine gang in Stockholm. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Nov 80 p 32] 6893

POLICE SEIZE HEROIN--Stockholm, 7 Nov--During a routine check at the customs station at the terminal for the hydroplane boats in Malmö last week a young man was searched. He had been in Copenhagen for a few days. The only hand baggage he has was a daily newspaper. The man said he was unemployed and that the 4,000 kr he had were old savings. The man was allowed to pass through but was put under surveillance. The customs police shadowed him 2 days later to Sturups Airport. He bought a

one-way air ticket to Arlanda. The customs people there were informed. The man left the airplane in the company of a Dutch woman. The customs people noted that the man was quite attentive towards the woman the whole time, and when they passed the green screen, they were taken aside for a search. The woman was disclosed as having a condom containing 100 grams of heroin, worth 300,000 kr on the narcotic market. The police suspect that the woman after visiting the restroom at the airport would have handed over the narcotics to the man. It has now been demanded that both be arrested. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Nov 80 p 9]

HEROIN SMUGGLERS SENTENCED--Stockholm, 5 Nov--Two men, 28 and 27 years old, were sentenced on Tuesday by the Stockholm district court to 9 and 6 years imprisonment, respectively for among other things serious narcotic crimes. They were the chief figures in a gang which since 1978 until May of this year smuggled in 6.5 kilos of heroin into Sweden from the so-called Golden Triangle in the Middle East. There were 10 people in the gang. Most of them were couriers and together made some 10 smuggling trips between Stockholm and Bangkok. All were sentenced to several years imprisonment. The 28-year old leader was sentenced despite his denial, while his closest collaborator confessed that he had smuggled in and sold 2.5 kilos of heroin. In most of the smuggling incidents, the narcotics were hidden in platform shoes. The gang was exposed in April this year. A husband and wife were stopped at the customs at Arlanda. They had 150,000 kr on their persons and were on the way to Bangkok. The money was part payment for a large shipment of heroin. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Nov 80 p 10] 6893

MILD HEROIN TRAFFICKING SENTENCE--Stockholm, 2 Nov --A 23-year old resident of Gavle was sentenced on Thursday by the Gavle district court for a serious narcotic crime, even if he had never sold any narcotics. The court was, however, of the opinion that he had acted in such a very amateur way in his efforts to dispose of a quantity of heroin that he received only 2 months' imprisonment, although the minimum punishment for such a crime is 1 year. The Gavle resident was working at the Gavle hospital last spring when the police were going to destroy confiscated heroin in the hospital's kiln. Some of the heroin ended up outside the kiln. The Gavle resident took and tried to sell it. But he did not succeed. In part he was not known in narcotic circles, and in part he lowered the price so drastically that prospective customers thought it was too cheap. When he did not succeed, he burned up the heroin in the hospital's kiln. It was still a serious narcotic crime, according to the court, because heroin is a deadly poison. Since the offense appears to be casual, the course of action cannot be regarded as premeditated, and since a longer term of imprisonment would be devastating for the 23-year old, he got off with 2 months' imprisonment and probation. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 Nov 80 p 41] 6893

CSO: 5300

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

CANNABIS SEIZED--Two men were assisting police last night after the discovery of cannabis worth more than 1,300,000 pounds at Grangetown, Teesside. The drug was imported in 168 Guinness barrels in a Nigerian ship. Lorry drivers moving them into a warehouse for shipment later to Ireland noticed they were being followed by a yellow car, and called the police. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Nov 80 p 1]

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